HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
**B.S.A.** Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 281— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 27 Nov. | RANCHI .. | MANTUA .. | 10,902 |
| 4 Dec. | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,568 |
| 11 ,, | RANCHI .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 10,227 |
| 18 ,, | RAWALPINDI .. | | 16,619 |
| 25 ,, | RANCHI .. | MACEDONIA* .. | 11,089 |
| 1927 | | | |
| 1 Jan. | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 8 ,, | RANCHI .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 15 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 22 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,940 |
| 29 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 10,650 |
| 5 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,830 |
| 12 ,, | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,568 |
| 19 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,918 |
| 26 ,, | RAWALPINDI .. | | 16,619 |
| 5 Mar. | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x .. | 15,993 |
| 12 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 19 ,, | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | CHINA‖ .. | | 7,952 |
| 26 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 2 Apr. | NARKUNDA.x | | 16,227 |
| 9 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 16 ,, | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 30 ,, | MOOLTANx .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 May | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA† .. | 10,940 |
| 21 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 28 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 4 June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1.—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2.—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 25th Nov. | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 16th Dec. | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 10th Mar. '27 | DUMANA .. | 8,127 |
| 24th ,, | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 14th April | MARCHA .. | 8,268 |
| 5th May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 23rd Nov. | NYANZA .. COMORIN .. | China & Japan At Colombo for Australia. |
| 15th Dec. | HOLLAND-MARU .. | To Japan |
| 21st Dec. | DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA .. | China & Japan At Colombo for Australia. |
| Jan. '27 | DELTA .. | China & Japan. |
| 18th ,, | NALDERA .. NELLORE .. CHITRAL .. | At Colombo for Australia. China & Japan At Colombo for Australia. |
| 1st Feb. | NYANZA .. NARKUNDA .. | China & Japan At Colombo for Australia. |

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTTORI MARU | 5973 | 19 Nov. | 30 Nov. |
| *AWA MARU | 6028 | 29 Nov. | 1 Dec. |
| TOKUSHIMA M | 5976 | 16 Dec. | 30 Dec. |
| MOJI MARU | 3757 | 21 Dec. | 4 Jan. |
| SADO MARU | 5898 | 29 Dec. | 12 Jan. |

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| @ Honolulu Maru .. | 8th Nov. | |
| Boneo Maru .. | 23rd ,, | 7th Dec. |
| Indo Maru .. | 29th ,, | 13th ,, |
| Shunko Maru .. | 13th ,, | 23rd ,, |
| Heinan Maru .. | 9th ,, | 26th ,, |

* Proceeds to Calcutta.
@ Proceeds to Marmugoa.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

**B. L. THOSAR** PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997,

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926. | | |
| 26th Nov. | VARSOVA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 27th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports |
| 29th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports. |
| 1st Dec. | BARPETA .. | Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf. |
| 8th ,, | KHANDALLA | East & S. Africa. |

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

| Valuation. | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 1917 | Rs 11,532 |
| Second | 1920 | Rs 27,737 |
| Third | 1923 | Rs 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

### NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy. (Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111
Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dutch East Indies:— | | |
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Semarang |
| Bandoeng | Medan | Sibolga |
| Cheribon | Padang | Sourabaya |
| Djember | Palembang | Solo |
| Djocja | Pekalongan | Tegal |
| Kota Radja | Pontianak | Tjilatjap |
| | | Weltevreden |

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

### Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

## The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

| | Local | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. | Rs. 20 | Rs. 25 |
| 6 Months .. | Rs. 10 | Rs. 12-8 |
| 3 Months .. | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6-4 |
| 1 Month .. | Rs. 1-14 | Rs. 2-4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 3/8 | Rs. 4 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

**Special Combination Offer to The Subscribers of THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".**

LOT B

FIVE PAPER COVER VOLUMES
Rs. 6-4 As.

THE FIVE IN A LOT Rs. 4-8 As.

### Bureaucratic Government

A STUDY IN INDIAN POLITY
BY BERNARD HOUGHTON, I.C.S. (Retd.)

The plan of the present little work is quite simple. In it the present position of the Indian bureaucracy is examined and suggestions are made for the better satisfaction of Indian aspirations while preserving in tact he supremacy of England. Price Re. 1-8 as

### Rash Behari Ghose.

HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

These include all his utterances in the Viceregal Council, his protest against the retrograde policy of Lord Curzon's Indian administration, and his welcome and Presidential addresses at the sessions of theIndian National Congress held at Calcutta, Surat and Madras. With a biographical Sketch. Price Re. 1-4 as.

### Morley's Indian Speeches.

SECOND EDITION REVISED AND UP-TO-DATE

The volume contains Lord Morley's celebrated budget speeches in the House of Commons and his speeches on Indian Reforms both in the house of Lords and in his constituency, His famous Despatch of 1909 on Indian Councils. Reform is also included as well as a number of contributions to the Press on Indian subjects. An Index is provided to facilitate reference to the numerous topics discussed. Re. 1-8 as.

### The Indian Problem: By C. F. Andrews.

CONTENTS:—Indian Independence, India and the Empire, Non-Co-operation, Swadeshi Movement, National Education, Drink and Opium Evil. *Modern Review.*—It has a handsome frontispiece and gives, in a handy form, and at a cheap price, the writer's views on the many questions now engaging the attention of the country. Price Re. 1 only.

### Prince Edward's Speeches in India.

This is an exhaustive collection of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' speeches during tour in India and Ceylon. The book begins with a biographical and critical sketch of the Prince and contains a nice cartoon and nine illustrations. Price Re. 1 (one) only.

WHEN ORDERING REMEMBER TO MENTION LOT B.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Booksellers, MADRAS.

## BANKING

### SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
*Branches:*—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

**SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.**
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
*Managing Director.*

## INSURANCE

### ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 221 per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

| If Death occur in | Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate | Total Premiums paid. | Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th year | Rs. 11,350 | Rs. 1,860 | Rs. 9,490 |
| 12th ,, | ,, 12,700 | ,, 3,720 | ,, 8,980 |
| 18th ,, | ,, 14,050 | ,, 5,580 | ,, 8,470 |
| 24th ,, | ,, 15,400 | ,, 7,440 | ,, 7,960 |
| 30th ,, | ,, 16,750 | ,, 9,300 | ,, 7,450 |
| 36th ,, | ,, 18,100 | ,, 9,300 | ,, 8,800 |
| 42nd ,, | ,, 19,450 | ,, 9,300 | ,, 10,150 |

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AHMEDABAD | COLOMBO | LAHORE | NAGPUR |
| AJMER | DACCA | LUCKNOW | POONA |
| ALLAHABAD | DELHI | MADRAS | RANGOON |
| BANGALORE | KARACHI | MANDALAY | RAWALPINDI |
| CALCUTTA | KUALA LUMPUR | MANGALORE | TRIVANDRUM |

### NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,303. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

*APPLY TO*:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

### THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

*HEAD OFFICE*:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OUR SPECIALITY

**Prompt Settlement of Claims.**

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

*For particulars apply to* JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., *Secretaries and Managers.*

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

**HALF ANNA**
**PER WORD**
**CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.**

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Respectable GENTLEMEN to work as our agent on Rs. 50/ per mensem rising up to Rs. 150. Apply stating age, etc. to Post Box 632, Calcutta.
A R1278

WANTED—PHYSICS-CHEMISTRY GRADUATE, start 60—65. This side men preferred. Apply: HEAD MASTER, High School, Jodiya (Kathiawad).
A R1279

WANTED—A qualified COMPOUNDER for the Palace Dispensary, Bansda. Apply stating qualification and terms to the PALACE PHYSICIAN, Bansda.
A 27727

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

### HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—2nd floor for offices. Apply to Messrs. COWASJI DINSHAW & BROS., 121, Meadows Street, Fort.
C R1262

### HOTELS.

**CALCUTTA HOTEL LD**
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.
CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

### PHOTOGRAPHY.

**PHOTOGRAPHS.**

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.

### MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A most beautiful and educated Hindu, Parsee, or Muslim MAID, for an educated Muslim bachelor of National views. Apply Box No. 1863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1276

WANTED by a (Govt. Servant) well-to do and respectable Muslim widower, drawing a decent income, a Muslim spinster or widow without any encumbrances, fairly educated in English under 30 years of age. Apply Box No. 1862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M

### EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

### BOOKS AND STAMPS.

EXPLANATORY BOOKLETS FREE.—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries and are taking India by Storm:—(1) How to Produce Boy or Girl by Choice, (2) New Sexual Science, (3) Manufacture of Hair Oils, (4) Manufacture of Boot Polish. Name the subject in which interested. Address:—BERNARD PALISSY CO., Rawa'pindi.
L 27719

### PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3426

WHITE LEPROSY—White-patches Surely changed very first day by our TONIC SPECIFIC and perfectly cured in a month INTERNALLY for 30 days and EXTERNALLY for 3 days use, if not price refunded. Price Rs. 7 both together. TONIC PHARMACY, DAR BHANGA.
P

LUCK is the paramount power that governs your fortune and if you want to know what is your luck now consult PROF. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P

**FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.**
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

### TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb tin at Rs. 2/8 and Rs. 2/4. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4/ and 2/4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab.
T R1277

**THE GWALIOR**
**SUN BRAND**
**PORTLAND CEMENT**

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No, 21986

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 7-8 0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | Rs 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th & subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CONCESSION TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS at a fare and one-third and Inter Class at a fare and a half for distances over 100 miles will be issued for the return journey from 14th to 31st December, 1926, both days inclusive and will be available for the completion of the return journey up to mid-night of 14th January, 1927.

Detailed information can be had at the Information Bureau, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay or at the Booking Offices.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1926.
27725

### LEGAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SUNDER NARAYEN VARDE, DINKER NARAYEN VARDE and HIRANATH WASANTRAO VARDE, of Bombay, Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure (new redeemed) containing by admeasurement 312, 7/9ths square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 307, Collector's New No. 2071, New Survey No. 12/7910 and Cadastral Survey No. 1420 (Girgaum Division) together with the tenements messuages or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 344(3) and formerly Street No. 21B and now Street No. 12 all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of the Benham Hall Lane in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Benham Hall Lane, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Keroba Wasudeo Naik and now of Mr. Shende, on or towards the North by Krishnabai Buildings, property of Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Rakhmabai widow of Vithal Kashinath Acharya and now of Sitabai Ramnath Chogle and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenant.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1926.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27724

**Depilatory Soap.**

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price :—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1/-
12 cakes Rs. 3/-

For sample, apply with 2 as. in Stamps.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
*For terms apply to :—*
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta

### LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.**

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 1087 of 1926.

Re: DHARAMDAS BHUGWANDAS VORA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi Saraswati House, C/c. of Bhimji Kara, formerly doing business of buying and selling Houses in partnership with Tulsidas Morarji, Chaturbhuj Bhowanidas and Madhavdas Gokuldas Pasta in the name of all the partners at Hummum Street, and also doing business in shares on his own account and in his own name as well as in partnership with Vithaldas Dwarkadas and Narondas V. Dossa in the name of Vithaldas Dwarkadas and Co., at Hummum Street, and now unemployed. ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th January, 1927, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
27723

**THE TRUMPET CALL**

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

**KAMSHASTRA**

OF 150 PAGES,

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

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**"SOUTH INDIA"**

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and particular please write to
*Manager, Swarajya*
*Broadway, Madras*

### AMUSEMENTS

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
**MADAN THEATRES, LD.**
Have pleasure in presenting
THE
**STAIVRNAKY DANCERS**
**RUSSIAN BALLET**
OF
**20 FIRST CLASS ARTISTS 20**
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
SUNDAY, MATINEE at 6 P. M.
**"La Taverne De La Mort"**
AND
**"SYLPHIDE"**
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p. m.
After 7-30 p. m. at the Theatre.

### AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.
CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN
Present
**"THE TIE THAT BINDS"**
Powerful, Vital, Engrossing
AND
STIRRING
Modern Domestic Melodrama
Filled With
PUNCHY SITUATIONS BRILLIANTLY MOUNTED
AND
Acted By
A Stellar Cast of Popular Screen Players
Starring
BARBARA BEDFORD
**"FELIX KEPT ON WALKING"**
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
**PATHE CINEMA**
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

### SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 25.

S.S. "Sommelsidjk," Capt. Dekema from Rotterdam.
S.S. "Chakla," Capt. Betagh from Karachi.
S.S. "Jularashmi," Capt. Pritchett from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 26.

S.S. "Gurna," Capt. Livingston for Muscat.
S.S. "Varsova," Capt. Rowe, for Busreh.

LOADING.
Nov. 25.

S.S. "Gogra" for Rangoon.
S.S. "Julavijaya" for Calcutta.
S.S. "Sommelsidjk":—The E. D. Sassoon Company's steamer "Sommelsidjk," arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, with a general cargo.
S.S. "Chakla":—The B I. S. N. Company's steamer "Chakla," arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. "Jalarashmi":—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer "Jalarashmi," arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S.S. "Gurna":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Gurna," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Muscat, with same bottom cargo.
S.S. "Varsova":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Varsova," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

**CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.**
(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Nov. 25

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | JUTE. | | |
| Albion .. | 510 | Howrah .. | 42/14 | | |
| Alliance .. | 538 | India .. | .. | | |
| Alexandra .. | .. | Kamarhatty | 660 | | |
| Anglo-India | 398 | Kankanarrah | 500 | | |
| Auckland .. | 270 | Kelvin .. | 865 | | |
| Barnagore .. | 202 | Khardah .. | 470 | | |
| Bally .. | 221 | Kinnison | 995 | | |
| Birla .. | 9/8 | Lansdowne | 293 | | |
| Belvedere .. | 550 | Lawrence .. | 603XD | | |
| Budge-Budge | 522 | Lothian .. | 475 | | |
| Caledonian .. | 590 | Naihati .. | 480 | | |
| Chapdani .. | 181 | National | 31/6 | | |
| Clive .. | 37/12 | New Central | 595 | | |
| Craig .. | 4/14 | Northbrook | 53/8 | | |
| Cheviot .. | 305 | Nudea .. | 43/8 | | |
| Dalhousie | 440 | Orient .. | 263 | | |
| Delta | 560 | Presidency .. | 8 | | |
| Empire .. | 54 | Reliance .. | 71 | | |
| Fort Gloster | 905 | Soorah .. | 30 | | |
| Fort William | 313 | Standard .. | 465 | | |
| Gondalpara .. | 980 | Union .. | 580 | | |
| Gourepore | 712XD | Waverly .. | 6/10 | | |
| Hukumchand | 13/8 | HESSIAN .. | 14 | | |
| Hooghly .. | 80 | JUTE .. | 60/8 | | |
| | | COTTON. | | | |
| Agra United | -/10 | Dunbar | 133 | | |
| Bowaria .. | | Keshavram Cotton | 4 | | |
| Bengal Nagpur .. | | New Ring .. | .. | | |
| | | COAL. | | | |
| Burrakur .. | 21 | Kurdi .. | .. | | |
| Bokaro Ramgur .. | | Neetooria .. | .. | | |
| Gusick & Musalia .. | | New Kendah .. | .. | | |
| Katras Jherriah .. | | Raneegunge | 32 | | |
| | | Samla Kendra | .. | | |
| | | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| B.B. Petrol'm. .. | | I. Standard Wagon | | | |
| B.I. Corporn. | 4/8 | Marshalls .. | | | |
| B.I. " | D | Madon Theatres | 4/4 | | |
| Burma Corp | 10/8 | Scindia Steam .. | | | |
| C.P. Cement .. | | Titagar Paper .. | | | |
| Howra Oil .. | | Thorney Croft | 1/11 | | |
| Hume Pipe .. | | Imperial Bank | 1480 | | |
| I.I. Still | 6/14 | " Conty. | 376 | | |

Remarks:—
Jute shores steady. Government securities remained unchanged. 3 1|2 Government Paper 77-11, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108|3 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88|14.

### THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

| | | Bombay, Nov. 25. Per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass English | | 3/4 | 56 | 8 | 0 |
| Brass English | | 1 | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| Brass English | | 1¼ | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| Brass English | | 1½ | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| Brass English | | 1.3/4 | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| Brass English | | 2 | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| Brass German | 3/4 to 2 | | 54 | 12 | 0 |

COPPER.

| | Bombay, Nov. 25. Per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, French | 3/4 to 2 | 58 | 4 | 0 |
| Copper German | 3/4 | 58 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper German | 1 | 58 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper German | 1¼ | 58 | 8 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 54 | 8 | 0 |
| Panchteka joint | | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead Rangooni | | 25 | 8 | 0 |
| Lead country | | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Kogar Brass, Metal | ¾ | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal | 1 | 53 | 8 | 0 |
| Koger Brass | 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2 | 53 | 8 | 0 |
| German Copper | 1¼ to 1¾ to 2 | 58 | 8 | 0 |
| English Copper | 3/4 to 2 | 58 | 8 | 0 |

**QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS**

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)
Bombay, Nov. 25.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHADI :— | | | | | |
| Textile | Per lb. | 0 | 11 | 3 | |
| Century | " | 0 | 10 | 9 | |
| Jecob | " | 0 | 11 | 0 | |
| E. D. Sassoon | " | 0 | 10 | 6 | |
| Elphinstone | " | 0 | 10 | 3 | |
| Apollo | " | 0 | 10 | 9 | |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In. :— | | | | | |
| Standard Mill | Per lb. | 0 | 14 | 3 | |
| Century 91½ 92½ | " | 0 | 14 | 0 | |
| Century 6404-8705 | " | 0 | 15 | 0 | |
| Hindustan Mill | " | 0 | 14 | 6 | |
| Fazal (Mahal) | " | 0 | 14 | 9 | |
| Phoenix | " | 0 | 14 | 0 | |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | " | 0 | 14 | 0 | |
| Manekji (Patangia) | " | 0 | 14 | 0 | |
| Kaliamardan | " | 0 | 14 | 0 | |
| Daud Sahib | " | 0 | 13 | 9 | |
| LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303 | | | | | |
| Rachael Mill | Per lb. | 0 | 14 | 9 | |
| Hindustan Mills | " | 0 | 14 | 6 | |
| David Mill | " | 0 | 14 | 9 | |
| Apollo Mill | " | 0 | 14 | 6 | |
| LONG CLOTH x Quality :— | | | | | |
| Swan Finaly | " | 0 | 14 | 0 | |
| Gold Mohor | " | 0 | 13 | 6 | |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In. :— | | | | | |
| Textile (Hand) | Per lb. | 0 | 13 | 9 | |
| Spring (Merchant) | " | 0 | 13 | 9 | |
| Century (Buble) | " | 0 | 13 | 0 | |
| Apollo (Pyala) | " | 0 | 13 | 0 | |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | " | 0 | 13 | 6 | |
| Sakuntala | " | 0 | 13 | 0 | |
| Sundari Brand | " | 0 | 13 | 3 | |
| Globe | " | 0 | 12 | 6 | |
| Rachael | " | 0 | 12 | 9 | |
| Palkhi | " | 0 | 13 | 6 | |
| Maher | " | 0 | 13 | 6 | |
| LEPAD :— | | | | | |
| Spring | " | 0 | 13 | 6 | |
| Textile | " | 0 | 13 | 6 | |
| Century (Bugle) | " | 0 | 13 | 0 | |
| Maher | " | 0 | 13 | 0 | |
| DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards :— | | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | " | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Jecob | " | 0 | 15 | 6 | |
| Century | " | 0 | 15 | 6 | |
| Mun Mill | " | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards :— | | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | " | 0 | 15 | 0 | |
| Century | " | 0 | 14 | 6 | |
| Jecob | " | 0 | 14 | 6 | |
| Mun Mill | " | 0 | 15 | 0 | |
| 1386 Tata | " | 2 | 13 | 6 | |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5 :— | | | | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per Piece | 3 | 14 | 0 | |
| Jamshed | " | 3 | 14 | 0 | |
| Century | " | 4 | 4 | 0 | |
| Pearl Pebaney | " | 4 | 2 | 0 | |
| Hindustan No. 902 | " | 4 | 2 | 3 | |
| BLACK CHECK :— | | | | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | " | 11 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2020 Jecob | " | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| 53,000 Kurla | " | 8 | 9 | 0 | |
| 1325 Morarji | " | 5 | 7 | 0 | |
| GABRUN No. 5124 :— | | | | | |
| Pearl Pebaney | " | 7 | 5 | 0 | |
| Hindustan | " | 7 | 5 | 0 | |
| E. D. Rachael | " | 6 | 12 | 0 | |
| SALITA :— | | | | | |
| Century | Per lb. | 0 | 13 | 9 | |
| Textile | " | 0 | 13 | 9 | |
| Spring (Merchant) | " | 0 | 14 | 3 | |
| STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12 :— | | | | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per Piece | 2 | 6 | 0 | |
| 777 Crescent | " | 2 | 3 | 0 | |
| Apollo David | " | 2 | 3 | 0 | |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14 :— | | | | | |
| Kanta | Per lb. | 1 | 1 | 6 | |
| Great | " | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Phoenix | " | 1 | 1 | 6 | |
| Kohinoor | " | 1 | 1 | 9 | |
| Tata | " | 1 | 1 | 6 | |
| CHADAR Kori Calander :— | | | | | |
| Hindustan | Per lb | 0 | 15 | 0 | |
| David | " | 0 | 15 | 0 | |
| Mahej | " | 0 | 15 | 0 | |

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on 11 April, 2017

# NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

## NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 24. To-day's price.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 12.50+.08 |
| January | 12.56+.08 |
| March | 12.77+.08 |
| May | 12.99+.09 |
| July | 13.18+.09 |
| Middling Spot | 12.90+.05 |

## NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 24. To-day's sales (bales).

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 88,000 |
| Day's Receipts to Great Britain | nil |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 18,000 |

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 24. To-day's price.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 12.62+.09 |
| March | 12.76+.08 |
| Middling Spot | 12.61+.14 |

## NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 24.

Demand Bills 484.50

## COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), spot:—16.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 24. To-day's sales (bales).

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 6,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 300 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | nil |

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| January | 12.49—.02 |
| March | 12.71+.01 |
| May | 12.93—.01 |

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 12.48—.01 |
| March | 12.70+.01 |
| May | 12.92+.01 |

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 12.55 unchgd. |
| March | 12.70 +.01 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 24. To-day's closing

| | |
|---|---|
| November | 6.69fin.05 |
| December | 6.68—.05 |
| January | 6.74—.05 |
| February | 6.76—.04 |
| March | 6.81—.06 |
| April | 6.84—.05 |
| May | 6.91—.05 |
| June | 6.94—.05 |
| July | 6.99—.05 |
| August | 7.03—.03 |
| September | 7.05—.03 |
| October | 7.07—.03 |
| November | 7.07—.03 |
| Middling Spot | 6.87—.06 |

## EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 24. To day's closing

| | |
|---|---|
| November | 13.32—.02 |
| December | 13.08—.07 |
| January | 12.93—.07 |
| February | 12.89—.07 |
| March | 12.85—.06 |
| April | 12.83—.05 |
| May | 12.81—.05 |
| June | 12.78—.05 |
| July | 12.76—.05 |
| August | 12.73—.05 |
| September | 12.81—.05 |
| October | 12.84—.05 |
| November | 12.81—.05 |
| Sakellaridis, F G. F. Spot | 14.75 unchd. |

## INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 24. To-day's closing.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 4.75—.05 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 5.05—.05 |
| Scinde Fine | 5.35—.05 |
| Bengal Good | 4.85—.05 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 5.15—.05 |
| Bengal Fine | 5.45—.05 |
| Oomra Good | 5.60—.05 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 5.90—.05 |
| Oomra Fine | 6.20—.05 |
| Broach Good | 5.45—.05 |
| Broach Fully Good | 5.85—.05 |
| Broach Fine | 6.25—.05 |

## LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 24.

Cottinseed, Bombay:—
Dec/Jan. shipment quoted £7 3/4.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £18 1/2.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment nominal £17 7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £17 7/8.
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £17 3/4.

## LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/7 1/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/7 1/2d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/7 1/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/7 3/8d.

## LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 24. To-day's price.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper, English Best Selected | 63 3/4 |
| Copper Braziers | 73 1/4 |
| Yellow Metal | 67 3/4 |
| Spelter Hard | 29 1/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge | 17 1/4 |
| Tin Block | 311 1/4 |

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 24. To-day's price.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of A.I. and C. | 20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) | £118 1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | 10 3/4 |
| National Bank | 47 3/4 |
| Eastern Bank | 6 1/4 |
| Funding Loan 4 per cent | 84 3/4 |
| Conversion Loan | 74 1/2 |
| Indian Loan 5½ per cent | 102 3/4 |
| Rupee Paper 3½ per cent | 57 |
| Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan | 70 |
| Government Securities 3 p.c. | 59 5/8 |
| War Loan 5 per cent | 100 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent | 92 |

## LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 24.

Silver.—China selling. Bazars bought. Market closed quiet with uncertain tendency.
Spot 25 1/8.
Forward 24 15/16. .....

## LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 24.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11.

London, Nov. 24.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 23/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 p.c.

## LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin on London | 20.42 3/4 |
| T T Amsterdam on London | 12.13 |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.87 |
| T T Madrid on London | 32.01 |
| T T Milan on London | 115.85 |
| T T Berne on London | 25.14 |
| T T Paris on London | 139.50 |

## LINSEED.

London, Nov. 24.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment buyers £17/5/0.
Apl./May shipment sellers £16/12/6.

## LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 24.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
December delivery sellers 30/9.
Jan/Apl. delivery sellers 30/7½.

## LINSEED.

London, Nov. 24.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:—
Nov/Dec. shipment paid £15 3/4.
Market:—Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay:—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £18 1/2.

## JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta.—
Jan/March per cwt. 20 offered.
July/Sept. per cwt. 17/6 offered.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 17/7 1/2 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 20/1 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/March. per cwt. 20/1 3/4 offered.

## WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 24.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment value 52/3.
Rozario Sansa Fe, per 62½ lb:—
Jan./Feb. shipment value 52/6.
Market:—Inactive.
Wheat Australian:—
Jan./Feb. shipment offered 55/.
Market:—Inactive.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Nov/Dec. shipment value 53/.

## WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—
Bombay, 25th Nov, 1926.—6-30 p.m.

### READY.

| | Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 53 0 0 | 8 1 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 54 0 0 | 8 1 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 55 0 0 | 8 1 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 10 0 0 | 10 8 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | £1 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 10 0 0 | 10 8 0 |
| Linseed Brown Thin | 9 9 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 75 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 14 8 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Groundnuts | 58 0 0 | 11 6 0 |
| Mowrasced | 7 4 0 | 7 7 0 |
| Castorseed | 52 0 0 | 10 8 |

### FORWARD.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat, May | 7 8 6 |
| Wheat, January | 8 0 9 |
| Linseed, May | 10 3 0 |

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

**AMERICANS:—Hedge Selling—Well absorbed—Heavy tenders—Taken up.**
**LOCAL—Lifeless Market—Small business.**

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Market would have been worse but for trade buying, also there is considerable spot demand from spot shorts. Can not look for an improvement."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 24th inst. as under:

"Heavy tenders promptly stopped. Absence of pressure."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Considerable hedge selling and scattered selling well absorbed."

May New York highest 13.04 (2.52 p.m.) lowest 12.85 at the opening.

## AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points on heavy tenders being issued for December Delivery, but market improved and closed at an advance of 5 to 9 points. The cause of the improvement is spot shorts took up the tenders.

It appears that though prices have not changed much but business is becoming active. To-day's cables inform us that there was considerable hedge selling which was well absorbed and shorts are inclined to cover their short interest whenever there are offerings. This action on the part of the Bears is certainly responsible for to-day's improvement, but at the same time it can be construed from a speculative point of view that the situation is becoming weaker. As long as shorts are covering there may not be any important change in prices, but we are afraid when the urgent short interest is covered, it is not out of place to expect some breaks.

## LOCAL MARKET.

In response to better advices from American Cotton markets, our market opened Rs. 3/8 higher for Broach April/May delivery. There was very little business today in the market and it may be said that operators are awaiting further developments before entering in new risks. The market closed as under quiet but steady:—

| | Opening | Highest | Lowest | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach: | | | | |
| Apl./May | 256 | 256½ | 255/8 | 256¼ |
| Oomra: | | | | |
| Dec./Jan. | 244 | 245/8 | 244 | 245 |
| March | 242 | 243 | 242 | 242/8 |
| Bengal: | | | | |
| Dec./Jan. | 215 | 216 | 215 | 216 |
| March | 212 | 213 | 212 | 213 |

## SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 5 points. Out market opened for Broach April/May Rs. 257 but on selling by Japanese Export house prices declined and closed as under:—

| | Opening | Highest | Lowest | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach: | | | | |
| Apl/May | 257 | 257 | 255¼ | 255¼ |
| Oomra: | | | | |
| Dec./Jan. | 245 | 245 | 243 | 243 |
| March | 242 | 242 | 240 | 240 |
| Bengal: | | | | |
| Dec./Jan. | 215 | 215 | 214 | 214 |
| March | 212 | 212 | 211 | 211 |

# BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

## RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 25 1926.

| In full-pressed Bales | Yesterday | Since 1st September This Year | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2,240 | 8,841 | 39,132 |
| Central India | 132 | 6,729 | 23,367 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 501 | 2,395 | 9,531 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | .. | 110 | 1,519 |
| Berar | 3,691 | 12,058 | 18,149 |
| Central Provinces | .. | 873 | 4,235 |
| Total Oomras | 6,567 | 31,006 | 95,933 |
| Dholera | .. | 3,029 | 23,669 |
| N.W. Provinces | 781 | 10,103 | 53,000 |
| Rajputana | 86 | 5 632 | 8,167 |
| Sind-Punjab | 317 | 4,036 | 23,915 |
| Broach | .. | 134 | 2 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 158 | 6,193 | 11,590 |
| Westerns-Northerns | .. | 6,950 | 5,918 |
| Cocoanada | .. | 202 | 1,471 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | .. | 4,436 | 6,341 |
| Persian | .. | 1,964 | 1,219 |
| American | .. | 24,840 | 138 |
| Egyptian and African | .. | 15,510 | 23,546 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | .. | 5 | 12 |
| Total | 7,909 | 1,14,040 | 2,54,971 |

## EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 1st Sept. to 18th Nov. Yesterday | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 55 | 44,834 | 78,775 |
| Japan & China | 600 | 33,094 | 77,784 |
| Coast Ports | .. | 2,733 | 4,143 |
| Up-country by Rail. | .. | 25,511 | 2,025 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 5,094 | 10,285 |
| Total | 655 | 1,11,266 | 1,73,012 |

## READY QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 Crop.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal M G F G | 240/245 |
| Bengal M G Fine | 250/260 |
| Barsi | 250/260 |
| Khandeish M G Fine | 245/255 |
| Akola/Khamgaon Fine | 258/262 |
| Dhamangaon M G Fine | 270/275 |
| Amraoti M G Fine | 260/265 |
| Adoni/Mungari | 250/255 |

## OLD CROP.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 190/225 |
| Adoni | 210/240 |
| Coompta | 290/300 |
| Tirupur | 225/320 |

## PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 21,271 cwts. |
| Linseed | 7,389 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 1,087 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 164 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 13,641 ,, |
| Castorseed | 1,870 ,, |
| Rice | 3,486 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 282 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 2,217 ,, |
| Gram | 723 ,, |
| Joowar | 199 ,, |
| Bajree | 3,481 |
| Coal | 2,668Tons. |

## BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

| | Market Rates |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/5 25/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1/5 13/16 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m-s. | 1/6 1/16 |
| American Dollars | 278 1/4 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 134 |
| Shanghai | 167 |
| Japan | 136 1/4 |
| Singapore | 158 |

Market steady.

## BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

| | Per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Shapurji | No. 6½ | 0 5 6 |
| Finix | No. 6½ | 0 5 9 |
| Kilachand | No. 8½ | 0 7 0 |
| David | No. 10½ | 0 7 9 |
| Shapurji | No. 10½ | 0 7 6 |
| Tricumdas | No. 10½ | 0 7 9 |
| Currimbhoy | No. 12½ | 0 7 9 |
| Tricumdas | No. 12½ | 0 8 0 |
| Kilachand | No. 14½ | 0 8 3 |
| Kilachand | No. 20½ | 0 9 3 |
| Japan | No. 30 | 0 10 0 |
| Japan | No. 32 | 0 14 0 |
| Japan | No. 30 | 1 0 0 |
| Japan | No. 40 | 1 0 6 |

## GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

The Gold market presented a dull appearance with only limited demand.

Ready:—21/9.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/9/0, highest 21/9/3, at 6 p.m. 21/9/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 2/9/0, highest 21/9/3, at 6 p.m. 21/9/6.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/8/9, highest 21/9/0. at 6 p.m. 21/9/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/1/6.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/2/6.

## SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

London overnight cables were easy but Shanghai showed improvement which reflected in our market at the opening. The Kartak delivery is well held by the Bull party and receives continuous support. The Magsar is showing weakness on general selling and the difference is widening. The market closed as under:—

Ready:—59/10.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 59/8, highest 59/12, at 6 p.m. 59/9.
Vaida Magsar.—Opening 57/8, highest 57/11, at 6 p.m. 57/8.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 57/4, highest 57/6, at 6 p.m. 57/4.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—At 6 p.m. 1/10.
Vaida Posh:—At 6 p.m. 2/12.

## BANDRA MUNICIPAL BOARD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 22.

The General Election for Bandra Municipal Board for electing 20 members from different wards will take place in March next. Animated interest is being taken from now, and as reported H (Khar) Ward—the largest ward in Bandra—has a very large number of candidates. The number so far reported is about ten, as against the four seats for non-Mahomedan Constituency from H (Khar) ward. Mr. Gupte-Advocate, Mr. Leo Roderigues, Mr. V. T. Joshi, Mr. S. S. Naik and Mr. Hiralal M. Desai are already reported as contesting these seats.

Further announcement of candidates will be forthcoming later on.

# STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

The dividends declared yesterday for Currimbhoy Group were below general expectation specially for Fazal and Pearl. Both these scrips opened at a loss of about Rs. 10/ but a part of the drop was regained on some buying. Other mill shares kept steady to firm.

Fazal opened at Rs. 852/8 and Dyeings at Rs. 872/8 met some up and downs but improved towards the close. While other scrips were not dealt within large volume but kept steady.

Recently the general sentiment is becoming bullish on an early expectation of a favourable report of the Tariff Board. It is impossible to ascertain at this stage anything definite.

To-day there was reported heavy offerings of Tata Ordinary Shares, but they were well taken care of at a small decline Sympathetically Defferds had to keep quiet at a loss of Rs. 2/8.

Tata Hydros were in good demand at lower prices.

| LOCAL BANKS | Paid up | Last Quotation Rs. | Divid. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India | 50 | 2 | 70 | 4 |
| Baroda | 50 | 4 | 86 | 8 |
| Central Co-operative | 50 | 7½ | 67 | |
| Central | 25 | 1½ | 29 | 4 |
| Eastern | £5 | 9 p.c. | 84 | |
| Imperial | 500 | 40 | 1505 | |
| Imperial Contributory | *125 | 10 | 173 | 12 |
| Union | 5 | 0 4 0 | 3 | 14 |
| **CEMENTS AND MANGANESE** | | | | |
| Bundi | 10 | .. | 18 | 4 |
| Central India Mining | 10 | 4½Y | 28 | |
| Indian Cement O. | 350 | .. | 108 | 12 |
| Katni Cement O. | 100 | .. | 102 | 8 |
| Katni Cement D. | 40 | .. | 29) | |
| Punjab Cement O. | 10 | .. | 5 | 12 |
| Shivrajpur | 10 | 8Y | 48 | |
| **RAILWAY COMPANIES.** | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 500 | 11 p.c. | 907 | 8 |
| Amritsar Pattia | 100 | 10 p.c. | 148 | |
| Central Provinces | 100 | 7½ p.c. | 113 | |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | 6 p.c. | 102 | |
| Guzerat | 100 | 5 p.c. | 92 | |
| Hoshiarpur Dasuh | 100 | 5 p.c. | 100 | |
| Larkana | 100 | 5 p.c. | 79 | |
| Mandra Bhon | 90 | 5 p.c. | 81 | 8 |
| Pachora Jammer | 100 | 5 p.c. | 87 | |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 5 p.c. | 99 | |
| Sialkot Narowal | 100 | 5 p.c. | 106 | |
| Sind Light | 100 | 12 p.c. | 153 | |
| Tapti Valley | 500-8 | p.c. | 6s7s | |
| Upper Sind Light | 100 | 4 p.c | 78 | |
| **STEAMER COMPANIES.** | | | | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation C. | 250 | .. | 163 | 12 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. | 250 | .. | 235 | |
| Scindia Steam | 15—0— | | 11 | 12 |
| **ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.** | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Electricity | 100 | 5 p.c. | 78 | 12 |
| Andhra Valley O. | 1,000 | .. | 742 | 8 |
| Andhra Valley P. | 1,000 | .. | 1015 | |
| Bombay Tramways O. | 50 | 4-8 | 131 | 14 |
| Bombay Tramways P. | 50 | 3-8 | 65 | 8 |
| Karachi Electricity | 100 | 6 | 94 | |
| Surat Electricity | 100 | .. | 67 | |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O | 1,000 | 30 | 1046 | 4 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. P. | 1,000 | 7 p.c. | 985 | |
| Tata Power O. | 1,000 | .. | 605 | |
| Tata Power P. | 1,000 | .. | 700 | |
| **PRESS COMPANIES** | | | | |
| Barsi Press | | | 435 | |
| Akbari | 500 | .. | 160 | |
| Fort | 475 | .. | 300 | |
| Harvey & Sabapathy | 500 | 20-35 | 1025 | |
| Indian Cotton | 126 | 20 | 220 | |
| Manmad Manufacturing | 250 | .. | 220 | |
| New Berar | 500 | 80 | 860 | |
| New East India | 1,000 | .. | 975 | |
| New Mofussil P. | 400 | 40 | 605 | |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 61 | 600 | |
| Volkart U.P. | 500 | 40 | 710 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES** | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 100 | .. | 218 | 12 |
| Madras United | 250 | 15 | 500 | |
| Maneckjee Petit | 1,000 | 90 | 1830 | |
| Mathradas | 100 | .. | 87 | 8 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 100 | .. | 85 | |
| Motarjee Goculdas | 1,000 | .. | 2100 | |
| Model Mills, Nagpur | 250 | .. | 127 | 8 |
| Mysore | 50 | 4 | 108 | 12 |
| New City of Bombay | 100 | 10 | 12 | |
| New Great Eastern | 300 | nil | 299 | |
| Osmanshahi (100) | 75 | .. | 70 | |
| Pearl | 250 | 12 | 490 | |
| Phoenix | 100 | 10 | 377 | 8 |
| Premier | 100 | .. | 15 | |
| Sassoon Cotton | 100 | .. | 20 | |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | .. | 570 | |
| Sholapur | 1,000 | 450 | 8050 | |
| Simplex | 250 | .. | 130 | |
| Sir Shapurji Broacha | 100 | .. | 32 | 8 |
| Standard | 500 | 40 | 1300 | |
| Swadeshi | 100 | 18 | 485 | |
| Swan | 100 | .. | 145 | |
| Tata Mill O. 17 | 500 | .. | 113 | 12 |
| Vishnu Cotton O. | 500 | 90 | 2250 | |
| Vishnu P. | 500 | 35 | 680 | |
| Belapur Co. Ltd. | 75 | .. | 18 | |
| B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. | 125 | 7-8 | 540 | |
| B. Burma T. Corporation New | 60 | 3 | 143 | 12 |
| Burma Corporation | 10 | 0-6 | 10 | 4 |
| Bombay Ugands | 80 | 4-12 | 50 | |
| British Burma Petroleum | Sh. | 3 0 a-u | 5 | 12 |
| Indo Burma Petroleum | 100 | .. | 190 | |
| Jost Engineering | 100 | 10 | 125 | |
| Mekenzie | 100 | 30 | 367 | 8 |
| New Union Flour Mills | 100 | .. | 30 | |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 50 | 695 | |
| Sardar Carbonic Gas. | 100 | .. | 90 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st | 150 | 6 p.c.y | 124 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 2nd | 100 | .. | 77 | 8 |
| Tata Iron Defd. | 30 | .. | 210 | |
| Tata Iron and Steel Co O. | 75 | .. | 64 | |
| Thacker | 50 | .. | 112 | |
| Telephone | 50 | nil | 3 | 8 |
| **INSURANCE COMPANIES.** | | | | |
| Empire of India | 50 | 22-8 | 710 | |
| Industrial & Prudential | 6 | 5½ p.c. | 5 | |
| Jupiter | 15 | .. | 5 | 12 |
| New India | 25 | ly | 20 | 2 |
| Oriental Life | 100 | 30 p.c. | 1100 | |
| Vulcan | 10 | 0-6-0 | 4 | 1 |
| **MILLS.** | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Advance | 100 | 10 | 400 | |
| Alliance | 100 | .. | 35 | |
| Apollo | 50 | .. | 7 | |
| Assur Virjee | 100 | .. | 2 | 8 |
| Berar Manfg. | 200 | 30 | 240 | |
| Bombay Cotton O. | 500 | 15 | 310 | |
| Bombay Cotton P. | 10 | 5 p.c. | 5 | 8 |
| Bombay Dyeing etc. | 250 | 25 | 880 | |
| Bombay Industrial | 100 | .. | 7 | |
| Bombay Woollen | 100 | .. | 70 | |
| Bradbury | 250 | nil | 260 | |
| Bradbury P | 250 | 7 p.c. | 172 | |
| Broach Fine Counts | 250 | .. | 70 | |
| Century | 100 | 20y | 372 | 8 |
| Central India O. | 100 | 16 | 607 | 8 |
| Central India P. | 500 | 5 p.c. | 445 | |
| Ceylon | 100 | .. | 40 | |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 100 | .. | 130 | |
| Coorla | 100 | .. | 145 | |
| Crescent | 100 | 4 | 163 | 12 |
| Currimbhoy | 250 | .. | 260 | |
| David | 500 | .. | 300 | |
| Dawn | 250 | 40 | 652 | 8 |
| E D. Sassoon United O. | 7/8 | | 1 0 | 0 |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney | 250 | nil | 200 | |
| Edward Sassoon | 200 | nil | 120 | |
| Elphinstone O. | 100 | .. | 24 | |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | .. | 210 | |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | 25 | 887 | 8 |
| Finlay | 100 | nil | 125 | |
| Framjee Petit | 1,000 | .. | 575 | |
| Globe | 100 | .. | 25 | |
| Gokak | 100 | 5 | 103 | 12 |
| Indoostan | 1,000 | 125 | 1575 | |
| IndianBleaching, etc. | 100 | 6 | 163 | 12XD |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 751 | 1025 | |
| Indore-Malwa United | 100 | 18-12 | 0331 | 4 |
| Jamshed O. | 250 | .. | 70 | |
| Khatau Makanjee | Nil | | 92 | 8 |
| Kilachand | 25 | .. | 3 | 12 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | .. | 1125 | |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1,000 | 150 | 5725 | |
| Madhora Scindia | 100 | .. | 18 | |
| Madhowji Dharamsi | 100 | .. | 112 | 8 |

## SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, November 25

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 400 |
| Bombay Cotton | 390 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 872 8 881 4 872 8 880 |
| Century | 372 8 375 372 8 373 12 |
| Central India | 505 507 8 503 12 507 8 |
| Colaba Land | 130 |
| Crescent | 163-12 |
| Edward Sassoon | 120 |
| Fazulbhoy | 852 8 857 8 852 8 856 4 |
| Finlay | 125 |
| Globe | 27 8 |
| Gokak | 103-12 |
| Indian Bleaching | 163 120XD |
| Indore Malwa | 33 331 8 327 332 88 |
| Kohinoor | 1125 |
| Madhowjee | 110 |
| Mathuradas | 87 8 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 85 |
| Mysore | 108-12 |
| New Great | 285 290 285 290 |
| Pearl | 490 490 485 490 |
| Patsany | 200 |
| Phoenix | 380 |
| Simplex | 130 |
| Swadeshi | 485 |
| Swan Mills | 445 |
| Tata Mill | 113-12 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS** | |
| Alcock | 218-12 |
| Bombay Steam | 168 2 |
| Bundi Cement | 18 4 |
| Central India Mining | 28 |
| Indian Cement | 108-12 |
| Katni Cement Ord. | 102 8 |
| Shivarajpur | 48 |
| Tram Co. Ord. | 131-4 132-8 131-4 132-8 |
| Tata Hydro | 10 3 12 1018 12 2045 1047 12 |
| Tata Iron & Steel Ord | 65 65 65 4 64 |
| Tata Iron & Steel Def | 212-12 216 8 207-8 270 |
| Govt. paper 3/8 per cent | 77 10-6 |
| Govt. paper 5 per cent | 108-5 |

## FIRE AT MALAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Nov. 24.

At mid-day on Sunday last the village of Malad (Salsette) was the scene of a big blaze when nine palm cottages and a house caught fire and were reduced to ashes.

Inquiries go to show that at about 12.30 p.m. an accidental fire took place in the palm cottage of one Minguel Gomes and spread to eight other similar cottages and a house near by. Sparks from the fire place were said to have lit up the roofs and the fire spread rapidly, causing damage to the belongings of the owners to the value of Rs. 7,690.

The chief sufferers of the outbreak which was with difficulty under control are the local Christians belonging to the labouring class. No loss was caused to human beings.

The present blaze the cause of which is unknown spread soon due to the lack of fire extinguishers and as the majority of the newly built buildings adjoining this scene of outbreak are insured, it is high time the insurance authorities made provision to maintain fire extinguishers at Malad and other suburbs.

## COMPARATIVE PRICES OF AMERICAN COTTON YARN AND CLOTH.

Prices on the 28th October at Manchester.

| | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | d | d | d | d | d | d |
| Raw Cotton Mid American. | 6.71 | 10.68 | 13.76 | 17.78 | 14.54 | 12.77 |
| Yarn 32's twist. | 13 1 2 | 18 | 24 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 21 | 21 |
| 40's Weft. | 14 9 | 19 25 1/ | 23 1/2 | 20 1/4 | 20 | 1/2 |
| 32 in. Printers, 116 yds 16 by 16 32's and 50's | s d 23.5 | s d 29.3 | s d 36.9 | s d 34.0 | s d 31.3 | s d 33,6 |
| 36 in. Shirtings 75 yds. 13 by 19 32's and 40's | 27.9 | 33.9 | 41,6 | 37,6 | 32,0 | 33,6 |
| 38 in. Shirtings 38 yds. 18 by 18 40 lbs. | 13.3 | 16.7 1/2 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 18.3 | 20,0 |

## SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY

To the Editor "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to Mr. C. K. Subramaniam's essay on "South Indians in Bombay." kindly publish the following:

Shorn of all the oft repeated homilies the essay contained the following:—(1) Madrasees are not adequately responding to the eager calls of their own leaders of this City, (2) a purely non-political central organisation is necessary; the first step in the right direction was taken by the South Indian Conference held in this City over a year ago, but failed owing to the community's poor response. (3) Colonisation on the lines followed by the sister communities is the panacea for all the ills from which Madrasees are now suffering.

Now to take these in order (1). This is a baseless charge and one can see that to be so by looking into the happening of the very S. I. Conference which has been relied on by the essayist for his charge. Inspite of much inconvenience about 700 Madrasees attended the Conference. The obstreperous scenes, complained of by the essayist, were strictly confined to one of two, this was bitterly resented then and there by the whole audience. The proceedings were cordially assisted by the audience and a Committee, formed with, of course, its hands tied down as not to touch politics. It is silly to term this as poor response. What happened since then? The organisers assumed a dignified way and kept mum because the moment the Committee's hands were tied down as not to touch politics the whole thing transpired unwanted and useless for the organisers, and they allowed the Committee to quietly evaporate without even caring to show the courtesy of intimating the many members who attended and assisted the proceedings of the Conference as to the cause. This shows the impotency or unwillingness of the leaders of this city to lead in the right way.

(2) All will agree with the suggestion of having a non-political Central Body, but it is clear that the first right step had not been taken in the said Conference. The whole motive that actuated the organisers to call forth such a Conference was political as has been proved by their subsequent silence. This has been further confirmed by the announcement in the Press of the intention of two of the organisers to stand for the Council election.

(3 With all the excellence of a constructive suggestion, colonization. *to day and under the existing circumstances* is too impracticable and that on th following grounds.

(a) many of our brethren are unemployed

(b( this condition has thrown an additional burden on the very lean income of their employed relatives

(c) those employed generally are every day threatened with unemployment at any time, and their income has come to be stationery.

(d) their expenses are daily increasing. Most of our brethren are victims to any one at least of the above-said conditions and how can they contribute for the creation of vested interests.

I will advise Mr Subramaniam to call forth his leaders to lead in the right way and then the Central Body can be formed with pgrammes practicable.—Yours, etc.,

KOLAZHY RAM.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Out of evil cometh good', so says the proverb Similarly the attack of the "Evening News" brought the South Indians closer towards each other than anything else during the last 15 or 20 years. Never was such a large number of South Indians present at a meeting as that of the protest meeting on Tuesday night. Every one gathered there felt the attack and many regretted that there was no organisation to espouse their interests in times of such need. The century in which we are living is one of organisation and any community without it goes to the wall. Though we have enough to blame the foreigners for our ills of the present day we have yet to learn the value of their organisation Wherever they are, whether it be in small numbers or in large numbers, they have at least one organisation, viz., a club where all meet and exchange views In the past many an attempt was made to formal a central organisation for South Indians and the last was in January 1925 when a conference was held at Damodar Thackersey Hall. Our differences have been our enemy. There was no spirit of 'give and take.' The result is that though we are in large numbers we have no organisation to protect our interests when they are attacked and to advance our interests in many ways. Cognisant of the feeling that prevailed at the meeting at Matunga a fresh attempt is proposed to be made to bring round all South Indians and to start an organisation. The exact place and time will be announced later on. I request all those interested to attend the preliminary meeting when called.—Yours, etc..

R. KRISHNA AYYAR.

82/24, Miranda Bldg.,
Dadar, Nov. 22.

## ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTION

In the course of a letter Mr. R. N. Bapasola writes:—

My attention is drawn to the leading article in your issue of the 17th instant and in my opinion this article is likely to create a wrong impression in the minds of the public.

I may inform you that there were 7 seats and 14 candidates contested the election. Further I find that Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. B. T. Desai and Mr. B. G. Horniman were engrossed in the election propaganda work of the Legislative Council and Assembly. They had not cared to approach the individual members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

It is also true that most of the members have got love and admiration for Mr. Jayakar for his personal character, and balance of mind, but they do not welcome the Responsivist idea. This has given us a great lesson to be extremely careful in future and not to be negligent so as to leave out the most important workers like Messrs. J. M. Mehta, B. T. Desai and B. G. Horniman.

It was very interesting to find that on the A. I. C. C. election day most of the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee came to vote in non-khaddar dress, but were obliged to change their dress and clothe in khaddar dress in one of the rooms before they entered the poling room. Candidates requested their voters to do this because none of them liked to run the risk of losing their seats.—Yours, etc.

R. N. BAPASOLA.

## B. P. C. C. ELECTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have received number of letters from my various friends and specially from Mr. L. R. Tairsee that my services were not appreciated and I was left out and not returned as a representative to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

In reply to this I must refute the charges which are levelled against the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. I may mention that there were 22 applicants for 10 seats and it is next to impossible to secure all these seats. I find that all deserving members are duly returned to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. I am really thankful to the various members who have registered their votes in my favour, though in fact I do not know most of them.

I may mention that this year I had not worked hard to enrol the proper number of members nor I had taken the required amount of care to secure the votes and hence the fault of negligence lies with me and I am not in the least sorry for having been dropped out. I find that the best men are returned to the Bombay Provincial Congress and the Girgaum District Congress Committee has kept its usual tradition.

I am sorry that my friends have never inquired into this matter carefully and there was no desire on the part of any one not to return me to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. I had an honourable defeat and I am not in the least sorry for the same.—Yours etc.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,
Member of the Girgaum District Congress Committee.

## "POPULAR SHORTHAND & TYPE-WRITING INSTITUTION."

The first annual social gathering of the past and present students of the above Institution was held on Sunday last in the Institution Hall under the Presidentship of Professor P. A. Wadia.

Mr. B. B. Rele, the Principal of the Institution read out the first annual report of the Institution. This Institution was started on the 27th day of September 1925 for the purpose of educating young men and ladies in typewriting and shorthand only. From humble beginnings, during the period of one year about 300 students, males and females, had joined the Institution for the purpose of learning typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping and accountancy.

Past and present students spoke a few words appreciating the work of the Principal of the Institution.

After the speeches of students, the President Mr. Wadia said that the words of appreciation to which they had listened bore witness to the quiet but valuable work which Mr. Rele was doing in that Institution. "In a gathering like this" said Mr. Wadia. "I think it is my duty to convey one message to you and it is this: Some of you are learning shorthand and typewriting, others book-keeping and accountancy and commercial correspondence. You will go out from here to work as clerks, or Typist, or Stenographers or Accountants. Remember that whatever work you are called upon to do, that work is essentially an opportunity for social service, not primarily the means of bread winning, but the contribution you make to the group life."

After the Presidential address the chairman was garlanded. Light refreshments were served, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## NEWLY BORN CHILD STRANGULATED.

One more dead body of a newly-born child was found from the drainage at Khetwadi Back Road on Tuesday morning. The body was removed to the morgue where it transpired in the Police Surgeon's inquiries that the child was strangled to death. The police had tried to trace the offender, but were not successful.

At an inquest held on Wednesday the Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of death by strangling.

## POLICE OFFICERS DIVORCE SUIT,

In the suit filed by the Deputy Inspector H. A. S. Bayley of the Bombay Police for divorce from his wife Mrs. Flora Bayley, Mr. Justice Kemp held that the allegations of adultery were proved in the absence of any defence, and passed a "decree nisi" in favour of the plaintiff.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

### JUTES RULING FIRM.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

In the share market jutes with good support from professional operators and a fair outside demand ruled firm at sharp advances over yesterday. The close was firm at the best of the day. Coals were quiet steady. Teas were generally quiet but Rydaks are marked up about 20 points. In industrials with only a few lots offering Indian Standard Wagon preference registered a smart advance with buyers remaining unsatisfied while Indian Iron and Steel also changed hands at late rates otherwise show no change Government securities were steady unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—6 per cent. bonds 1930 106/12, do. 1931 107/9.

Raiways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 101, Darjeeling Himalayan Railwey ord. 220.

Cotton:—Bengal Luxmi 111, New Ring pref. 97.

Jutes:—Albion 516, Alliance ord. 546, do. pref. 92/8, Budge Budge 527, Caledonian 600, Cheviot 315, Clive 38/6, Dalhousie 446, Delta 567, Fort Gloster 927, Fort William 345, Gondalpara 1030, Gourepore 738, Hooghly ord. 825, Howrah 43/12, Hukumchand ord. 14, do. pref. 96, Kamarhatty 672, Kankinarrah 515, Kinnison 1010, Lansdowne 297, Lawrence 617, Naihati 480, National 32, New Central 605, Orient 275, Presidency 8/7, Reliance 72/12, Standard 479/8, Union 600.

Coals:—East Indian 25/8, Nazira 12, Raneegunge 32/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10/4, Bengal Telephone pref 11/12, Britannia Engineering 2/14, Indian Iron and Steel 7, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/8, Firpo Ltd. 10/8, Ganges Rope 378.

Tea Companies:—Rydak 693/8, Singall 112.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-five thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirteen sixteenth pence. —A.P.

## P. CHRYSTAL AND CO.'S

### WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

25th Nov. 1926.

During the week the Bureau Report was received, making the crop 18,399,000 bales, which figure compares with 17,918,60 given on the 8th inst. and with 15,298,000 given on the 21st November 1925. The Ginning figures were 12,954,000 upto the period ending 12th November last, comparing with 11,259,000 to perior ending 1st inst. and with 12,250,000 to 13th November 1925. The Bureau also gave the approximate yield of lint per acre for the current season as 186.3 lbs. a figure which has only been beaten on very few occasions in recent years, the last being the record season of 1914/15 when the figure was 224.0.

The crop estimate was slightly larger than was expected, but against that was considered that he Ginning figures were rather too small entirely to support them and so the nett effect on prices has been very slight. A few hundred thousand bales more or less can make no difference now, and the whole question depends on demand. We are inclined to think that efforts to resist any further substantial decline will prove successful and we do not favour the short side of the American market. On the other hand, there is not much reason why buying should at the moment be anything more than restrained, and there is not much likelihood of any real strength. In fact we look for steady but rather dull markets in Liverpool and New York for some time to come or until some thing occurs to change the present balanced position.

During the week it was learned that the Liverpool Cotton Association had turned down the proposal to permit trading in futures for 24 months and so the effect of such a scheme need not now be discussed.

Our Liverpool friends cable as follows: "Think market likely to remain inactive unless South offering more freely."

Indian cotton has begun to move more freely and early arrivals lead to the belief that the crop this year will be better in class than for many years past. Prices up-country are still too high but are beginning to come down. Japanese have been the chief buyers so far and we understand that a fair business has been done in Japan. From now we expect to see Indian prices gradually coming down to normal parity which means that Broach should be about 14 points lower as compared with New York. One reason for the high prices of Indian cotton is the tight position in respect of early commitments combined with the fact of the crop being a few weeks late, but this factor should disappear as soon as November Shipments are out of the way.

## FATAL BURNS.

An inquest touching the death of Sidique Mahomed Hussein, a Mahomedan workman who died at the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday was held at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday morning.

It appeared that the deceased used to sleep in his master's workshop at Duncan Road. He was suffering from fever for some time past. In the morning of the 20th instant he was found in the workshop with severe burns all over his body. Near the place where he was sleeping there were several jars containing sulphuric acid, and one of the jars was lying overturned and empty near the feet of the deceased. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday. The decressed had made a statement in the hospital to the effect that he did not know what had happened in the night as he was suffering from high fever.

The jury recorded a verdict of death by severe burns received accidentally by the deceased.

## AN UNJUSTIFIED CONVICTION.

### ACCUS ED ACQUITTED IN APPEAL.

Before the Hon. Justices Patkar and Baker at the High Court came up the revisional application filed by Fazal Mahomed Haji Ibrahim against the decision of the Resident of Aden, who confirmed the sentence of 3 months' hard labour passed on him by the First Class Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant.

The accused was the manager of the Aden branch of Messrs. Khamissa Janmahomed and Sons of Bombay, and as such was in sole charge of the business there. In September 1921, he was directed by the head office to purchase sugar, and accordingly he bought 75 bags through the godown-keeper Janmahomed from one Mir Ali Dossa for Rs. 3,375, and debited this amount to the firm. In 1925, the proprietor of the firm having learnt that the Aden branch was mismanaged, went there and found that there was a shortage of cash and goods. On his complaint, the accused and the godown-keeper were prosecuted for criminal breach of trust, resulting in the acquittal of the former and the conviction of the latter. The complainant then filed another case against the accused on the same charge in respect of the 75 bags of sugar which, the prosecution alleged, were never brought by him, the amount being misappropriated by him and falsely debited in the account books. In this case the Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

An appeal to the Political Resident having been rejected, the accused filed the present application for review in the Bombay High Court under Section 30 of the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act, on a certificate being given by the Advocate General of Bombay, as required by that section, that the Resident committed an error of law.

It was contended on behalf of the accused before their Lordships that the conviction was wrong, as it was based on the uncorroborated evidence of the accomplice, the godown-keeper who was convicted in the previous case. The accused had accounted for the shortage of the 75 bags by explaining that he had sold off the goods in small lots, and this fact was amply supported by entries in the books.

Their Lordsrips, in delivering judgment, observed that the prosecution had not produced any evidence to prove that the goods were not purchased at all by the accused except the bare statement by Dossa (the merchant, from whom, according to the accused, the goods were bought). On the other hand, the accused had produced documentary evidence to show that he had purchased these goods and subsequently sold them off. There was also nothing to show that the accused was a party to the fraud practised by the godown-keeper. The prosecution evidence, therefore, fell short of the standard of proof necessary to justify a conviction. Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the sentence and acquitted the accused.

## ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

### ACCUS ED GETS 2 MONTHS' R. I,

His Worship Mr. Khandalawalla, the Presiding Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, awarded a sentence of two months rogorous imprisonment of an accused person, Nilkant Bendre for assaulting a woman with the intention of violating her modesty.

It transpired in evidence that the accused, called on the woman Luxmibai, on behalf of one Shyam to whom the woman's husband owed some money. He was told to come later on and took his leave. He returned, however, entered her room and closed the door, seizing her by the neck, he made a bold attempt to outrage her modesty, but the woman raised an alarm and a crowd collected.

Charged by the Court, accused pleaded that he had no intention of outraging her modesty though he admitted the assault in seizing her by the neck. The pleader for the defence tried to reduce the charge to one of simple assault and argued that the case could be settled amicably.

The Court, however, convicted the accused of indecent assault and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

## AN APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION

### ALLEGED BREACH OF TRADEMARK

Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court yesterday heard an application on behalf of the Singer Sewing Co., for an interim injunction restraining Messrs. Sulemanji Kaderbhoy and Co., from using the plaintiffs' trade mark in connection with the cotton thread manufactured by them.

Mr. Coltman, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by Mr. Jinnah who opposed the application.

The plaintiffs stated that they had been manufacturing cotton thread and selling it in packets with a wrapper bearing a distinctive trade mark which was the letter "S" with the design of a woman operating a sewing machine. It was alleged by the plaintiffs that the defendants had been selling cotton thread of an unferior quality in packages bearing a mark which was a colourable inmitation of their own.

It was pleaded by the defendants that they had been trading in this quality of the goods for nearly 20 years, and that as the plaintiffs did not import these goods into India, the question of imitation did not arise at all.

His Lordship granted an injunction against the defendants pending the final disposal of the suit which was directed to be heard within a month.

Mr. Jinnah, for the defendants, made an application for appeal against this order and asked that the injunction might be stayed until the appeal was decided within two days.

His Lordship granted the application for appeal, but declined to stay the injunction.

## "SOME FACTS OF EXCHANGE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following letter was addressed to the "Times of India" on the 12th instant; but as it has not appeared so far, may I request you to give it the hospitality of your columns and oblige:—

To,

The Editor, "The Times of India."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper:—

A correspondent in your issue of the 8th instant, writing under the heading 'Some facts of Exchange', attempts to point out that the agriculturists in India are not losers by a higher ratio of exchange and consequently the higher ratio does neither lower their purchasing power nor affect the export trade of India. While doing so he proceeds arguing as below:—

"Suppose for instance a merchant in India exports a bale of cotton, containing 400lbs. to realise Rs. 250, if exchange is 1s. 4d. his total realisation is 4,000d. for 400lbs. of cotton and his rate of sale is 10d. per pound. When exchange rises to 1sh. 6d., he gets 4,500d. and the rate goes to 11d, so that the rate increases to the extent of 12 1|2 per cent. in proportion to a rise in exchange. The exporter adjusts his price of cotton according to the exchange rate to realise Rs. 250 and does not lose anything at a higher rate."

The argument in the above is a fallacious one. It is 'suggestio falsi.' The correspondent seems to have been labouring under the misbelief that the price of cotton in foreign currency rises or falls according as the Indian rate of exchange goes high or low and thereby reaches a wrong conclusion that the price of cotton in Indian Currency whatever the exchange may be would not be subject to any variation. This is clearly a wrong assumption. The fact is that the price of cotton is regulated by the world price, which is in dollars or sterling and which is not susceptible to the influence of Indian ratio. Hence in any case of exchange the buyer abroad will pay the same amount for his purchase in his own currency, whereas it is the Indian exporter who realises more money in Indian currency if the ratio is low and less of it if the ratio is high. Thus an exporter is invariably a loser at a higher rate of exchange which automatically diminishes his purchasing power also. For example for the purpose of export today one khandy (784lbs.) of Broach cotton is worth of £21. If the exchange had been left to 16d. a rupee the seller of one khandy of Indian cotton had realised Rs. 315 for £21. But the rupee stands at 18d. to-day and thereby the Indian exporter instead of Rs. 315 realises Rs. 280 only for one khandy of Broach cotton which is the spot price in Bombay to-day. In other words in both cases the foreigner pays the same price in his currency but the Indian exporter through 18d. is deprived of Rs. 35 per khandy which he would otherwise get. To make up for the adjustment of this loss, the exporter does not get an appreciated value in sterling proportionate to the inflation in the rate of exchange as has been surmised by your correspondent. The country agriculturist thus evidently suffers a disability of 12 1|2 per cent. in the price he receives through 18d. And as the total export of the country in all kinds of produce amounts to nearly 360 crores, the loss that would accrue to the cultivator would go to figure in the vicinity of a sum as enormous as 45 crores.

But the situation obtaining in the cotton market to-day threatens to become worse than ever before. It is the effect of a higher exchange which has prevented the Indian cotton from being sold abroad. It has rather encouraged hedges in the shape of purchase of futures in Liverpool or America against sales of hedge-contracts in Bombay. A business of this nature approximating 2 lacs of bales is reported to have transpired. This paradoxical position is further emphasised by the fact that the higher exchange has created a parity that has actually encouraged purchase by Indian mills of more than 60,000 bales of American cotton for actual import in India for use by Indian mills in place of similar indigenous cotton. The importation of American cotton has been made possible only owing to the appreciated exchange of 1s. 6d.—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL H. M. ABRAHANI.

## "GRANT TO DOCKS STAFF."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of your paper dated 20th instant a report of the proceedings of the meeting of Finance and General Committee of the Port Trust, under the above heading has appeared.

The heading seems to be rather misleading to the public in general and the Docks staff in particular as it is not the new grant.

The second thing that "The Chairman in the course of the note dated 3rd November, 1926, stated as follows:—It has been found that the new rule (?), which do not provide for any extra compensatory allowance for work on Sunday and By-law Holidays, result in a small loss to the staff concerned of about 4 As. per head per night," is also not correct.

The root cause of the difference or the so-called "small loss" lies there in the "new rule" or perhaps the new method or working out a day's wages by dividing the pay by 30 days instead of "26-working days" to a month which was the long standing procedure existing in the Docks.

The proposed grant of 25 per cent. for overtime works on Sundays and holidays will in no way make up the loss of 4 As. per night per head.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE LOSERS.

## BOMBAY CITY ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—I should feel obliged if you would kindly do me justice by publishing these few lines in your next issue, about the election results for Bombay North. I am writing this letter more in the light of a straightforward critic, than in the light of a layman who is only anxious to have his voice heard in order to come to light. When the results were declared on the 14th instant, it was a great surprise to the supporters and well-wishers of Mr. Meyer Nissim, as they learnt that he stood third, with only 6,420 votes; but, it was a great surprise to me just at 7-30 p.m. as I was waiting to know the final result for the third (Reserved) seat, to realise the fact, that Mr. Meyer Nissim secured 6,704 and not 6,420, as originally stated at 5-30 p.m. I have, therefore, reason to believe that there might be a slight discrepancy either in counting or taking the total. Because, Mr. Meyer Nissim's minimum number of voters were 1210 from E. Ward; 900 from G Ward, 700 from F Ward and 400 from B Ward. In fact, the general total is more than 3210, though it is nearly 3500. Even taking into considertion that 20 per cent. of this total of 3210, were not valid votes, the total would still come to 7704—if 2568 (which is four-fifth of 3210) is multiplied by 3 (votes).

May I therefore appeal to Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S. the popular Collector of Bombay, who played his part as Polling Officer in a very impartial manner, to be so good as to get the votes recounted? I should not like to move in the matter, but for the fact that the figure of 6420 declared at 5-30 p.m. was automatically raised to 6704, even though Mr. Meyer Nissim was not at all in the Town Hall, to guard his own interests. It is an admitted fact, that both Mr. Ginwalla and Dr. Gilder were in the Town Hall till 7-15 p.m. And perhaps Mr. E. W. Perry will remember this fact as I also had an occasion to see him after the results were officially declared. I am not, at all, sorry that Mr. Meyer Nissim did not secure the first place as it was first anticipated; but the fact remains that the voters who came of their own accord to vote for Mr. Meyer Nissim, must have perhaps voted for some other candidates, though not intentionally, but through misapprehension; there being so much of rush in the voting hall and no proper arrangements made for the convenience of voters. This fact was admitted even by the officials concerned. Moreover, even the supplementary list of voters for E Ward did not contain the four pages, from 89 to 92, and this was a great inconvenience to the registering volunteers as well as to the voters, as they wanted to find the pakka number before stepping in the Hall for voting. Anyhow, it is a fact that there were more than 3210 voters in all, who had been to vote for Mr. Nissim, as it could be made out from the serial numbers, and the roll numbers marked. Then how is it the total has come to 6704 and not 7704 as per following figures (2568x3 7704). Hence, my humble suggestion, for recounting, if it is not too late. I am suggesting this course, to do justice to a worthy citizen who has been in the Corporation for the past 12 years and more and is playing his part as a true citizen of Patriotic spirit.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYANRAO KULKARNI.

## TRIANGULAR CONTEST AT AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, Nov. 25.

Polling in Amritsar for the Non-Muslim seat in the Punjab Council has created intense excitement, there being a triangular contest between Dr. Satyapal, the Congress candidate, the second candidate supported by Lala Lajpat Rai and the third by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. —Free Press.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Messrs. G. B. Constantine, J. N. Mehta and H. V. Varada Raj Iengar, who have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, and who will be posted to the districts of Sholapur, Dharwar and Ahmedabad, respectively, are appointed, to be Magistrates of the Third Class in their respective districts.

Mr. C. M. Baker, C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 23rd November 1926, leave on average pay for six months and twenty six days combined with leave on half average pay for ten days.

The period of the post of Dredging Master in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate is extended for a further period of two years with effect from the 3rd October 1926.

Dr. M. G. Oka, on return from leave, resumed charge of his duties as Teacher, B. J. Medical School, Poona, with effect from the forenoon of 1st November 1926.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S., Superintendent of Matheran, having rejoined his duties with effect from the forenoon of the 5th October 1926, the unexpired portion of his leave granted is cancelled.

Dr. P. A. Cordeiro, L.M. & S., B.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon, is granted an extension of leave for twenty months on half average pay with permission to retire at the end of it.

Dr. J. R. Wadia, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Surat, temporarily, vice Major S. J. Bhathena, granted leave.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Women's Educational Conference, C. Jehangir Hall, 4 p.m.

Wilson College Gym. Athletic Sports, Kennedy Sea-face. 2.30 p.m. Sir P. Thakoredas to preside.

Dr. D. Lees' Lecture on "Diagnosis and Treatment of Neuro-Syphilis," King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital.

SATURDAY, November 27.

S.S. "Ranchi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting S.S. "Mantua" at Aden.

Second day of annual sale at University Settlement, Vacchagandhi Road Corner of Hughes Rod at 4.15, Admission Free.

University Senate, 3 p.m.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Profs. Wadia and G. N. Joshi to address public meeting on "The Practicability of Gold Standard," Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, November 29.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Messrs. J. K. Mehta and B. F. Bhakucha to address public meeting on "Some Burning Problems of the Day—Wanted United Congress." Sir C. J. Hall, 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, December 1.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Public meeting to congratulate new M. L. C.'s Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, December 3.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Public meeting to congratulate the new M.L.A.'s Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

### PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF. ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting o the above Association will be held on Monday (the 29th inst.) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay.

### TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Indian gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Friday), from 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and a programme of Indian vocal and instrumental music, sung by Mr. Shankar L. Gokay will be broadcast from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. Call-sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres.

### THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POSTMEN'S UNION.

The Bombay Postmen's Unions meeting will be held at 6.30 p.m. to-day (Friday) at Kandewadi in the Unions' office to meet Rt. Hon. Mr. Thomas Shaw and his delegation.

### BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bandra Village Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 8.30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Deccan Land and Building Company's bungalow, Khar Road, Bandra.

### LECTURE OF MR. LEES.

The subject of lecture which Dr. David Lees of the British Social Hygiene Council, is to deliver at the King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital to-day (Friday) has been changed to "Diagnosis and Treatment of Neuro-Syphilis."

### NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF INDIA.

Sir P. S. Siwaswamy Iyer has consented to preside at the ninth session of the National Liberal Federation of India, which takes place at Akola, in Berar on the 27th 28th, 29th. Prox. (Dec.).

### CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PAREL.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of October was 1,586, out of which number 733 were women and 853 children, 598 being boys and 455 girls. The average daily attendance of paotients was 63.

### ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The Elocution Competition for the Parsee Undergraduates (ladies and gentlemen) of various Colleges will be held on Saturday (the 27th inst.) at 5.30 p.m. at the Framji Cawasji Institute Lower Hall, Dhobi Talao, (instead of Friday the 26th instant at the Sir C. J. Hall as previously announced) when the Hon. Mr. Justice F. S. Talyarkhan will preside. Any one of the following subjects may be chosen by the candidate to speak upon at the competition but no other:—(1) "Play the Game". (2) The task before the Parsees—socially and politically; (3) A speech—on the occasion of unveiling a Public Memorial. (4) A woman's mission in life or 'Home and the World'. (5) If I were to be the Minister for Education for the Bombay Council—what reforms would I introduce; (6) A toast—at a dinner.

Seven minutes will be allowed to each speaker. Two prizes for the best speakers and a special prize to the best lady speaker will be given as decided by the Board of Judges.

Entries will be accepted till Friday the 26th instant to reach by 3 p.m. at the latest, addressed to the Secretaries at the P. O. Box 828 Bombay address.

### ARYAN LEAGUE'S TRIBUTE TO SIR L. A. SHAH

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, a public meeting in memory of the late Sir Lallubhai Shah was held on Sunday evening, the 22nd November at the Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum when the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting held under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League expresses its deep sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of the Hon'ble, Justice, Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. He was an eminent, sound and conscientious judge, a true scholar, a practical social reformer, a sincere friend and a self-made and upright gentleman. By his death the city of Bombay loses a prominent citizen, India loses one of the great and good judges, and the Aryan Excelsior League one of its sincere sympathisers and friends. He rendered very valuable services to the public and the State, This meeting offers its deepest sympathy and condolence with Lady Shah and the relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement and sincere prayer to the Almighty that may his soul rest in peace."

# WIDENING MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

## ARE BARRISTERS GRADUATES?

## INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday, in the absence of Mr. R. M. Chinoy, the President, Mr. V. J. Patel presided.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, who was lying ill in hospital all this time, was also present.

FRANCHISE TO GRADUATES AND BARRISTERS.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved:

"That the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee be requested to report whether it is advisable and feasible to request the Government to amend the Municipal Act so as to widen the Municipal franchise to graduates and Barristers residing in Bombay."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded the motion.

Mr. P. J. Murzban in supporting the proposition complimented Mr. Mohanlal Desai for bringing the resolution which he did not expect from the Nationalist Party to which Mr. Desai belonged.

A PREPOSTEROUS PROPOSITION.

Dr. A. G. Viegas considered the proposition preposterous as he thought graduates were part and parcel of democracy. The Corporation had to see, he said, how to regulate the Municipal funds as the ratepayers very largely contributed to the Municipal exchequer.

ARE BARRISTERS GRADUATES?

Sir V. A. Dabholker wanted to know whether Barristers were graduates or not, and if they were what was the idea of distinguishing graduates from Barristers. His information was that Barristers were mere matriculates and therefore they were not classified as graduates. Any way, he opposed the resolution as he thought the J.P.'s and landlords would also ask for separate electorate.

PROMOTION OF SPECIAL INTERESTS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the motion as he contended that it would tend to continue communal canker and after the graduates, J.P.'s, Khan Bahadurs, Knights and baronets would also come forward demanding separate franchise.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay agreed with Mr. Nariman and said the rent payers were more real representatives of the people than graduates, to claim Municipal franchise.

Mr. B. N. Motilwalla and Mr. R. A. Bole also opposed the motion.

At this stage closure was moved and the proposition being put to the vote was lost by a large majority.

MUNICIPAL BUS SERVICE.

Mr. S. K. Bole then moved that the Commissioner be requested to prepare a scheme for running a Municipal bus service in the city of Bombay.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram opposed the resolution as, he said, the bus service introduced by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., had proved satisfactory. Besides the tramway company were going to extend the bus service in the city and he thought in view of the present financial stringency of the Municipality, it would not be to the interests of the Corporation to start a new venture.

The motion was lost.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS.

The following resolution of Dr. A. G. Viegas was also carried:—

"That Government be respectfully requested to inform the Corporation (1) as to how many Bombay Development Directorate chawls have been converted into more than one room tenements (2) how any more of these chawls they still intend to convert into more than one room tenements, (3) what has been the effect on the return from the chawls which have been converted into more than one room tenements compared with their return before such conversion, (4) the number of the vacant chawls, (5) the number of vacant rooms in all these chawls taken together, (6) the capital cost of the chawls as originally built, (7) the cost of converting them into tenements of more than one room and (8) the return on all these chawls taken together."

In moving the proposition Dr. Viegas said that he had brought that question before the Corporation in the interest of middle class people.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

## BROACH MOURNS SIR LALUBHAI SHAH'S DEATH.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Broach, held on in 'Sir Shapurji Bharucha Hall,' under the presidentship of Mr. H. V. Desaiji, a resolution was passed recording its deep sorrow at the sad and untimely death of the Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah, and offering its condolences to the members of the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

## BENAMI-TRANSACTION.

### BURDEN OF PROOF RE-PERFECTED FRAUD.

Fulchand Motichand and another ..... Appellants (orig. defts.' versus.

Hirachand Savaichand and others ..... Respondent (orig. pliffs.)

(Before Justices Fawcett and Patkar).

This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. Chanubel, Esqr. Assistant Judge Surat in Appeal No. 112 of 1923 confirming the decision of K. K. Thakar, Esqr., Joint Sub-Judge Surat in Civil Suit No. 374/1922.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

The plaintiffs sued to recover possession of the suit house with future mesne profits and costs from the defendants on the following grounds:—That in 1910 Savaichand Malapchand plaintiff No. 3 had suffered heavy loss in speculative transactions and in order to save his property from his creditors had passed a nominal sale deed dated 14-7-1910 Ex. 32 anent the suit house in favour of his wife's brother Fulchand Motichand defendant No. 1, and two similar sale deeds in favour for his sister-in-law Bai Motikore; that the sale-deed Ex. 32 notwithstanding the plaintiffs continued to be the owners of the suit house, that they realised its rent, paid its taxes and repaired the same; that owing to the strained relations between Plaintiff No. 3 and defendant No. 1 the latter brought a suit against the tenant of the house, secured a decree and on the strength thereof secured possession of the suit house through the Court and hence the suit.

The defendants contended that on 14th July 1910 the plaintiff No. 3 for proper consideration sold the suit house to defendant No. 1 and since then it stands in his name, that plaintiff No. 3 had to sell the property in order to pay off his creditors; that as the sale-deed Ex. 32 was passed to defraud his creditors at Broach, the suit is not competent and that the suit is barred by limitation.

The trial Court found that the sale-deed Ex. 32 was unsupported by consideration that even after its execution the plaintiffs used to receive the rent thereof and paid its taxes, that as regards fraud it held that the law does not penalise mere fraudulent intention but only a fraud actually perpetrated (38 Bom. 10; 10 Bom. L.R. 500) and that from the evidence it was clear that the Broach creditors were not defrauded. In view of the above findings the defendants were directed to hand over the possession of the suit house to the plaintiffs with future mesue profits and costs.

The defendants appealed to the District Cout at Surat which confirmed the decree of the trial court and dismissed the appeal.

The deendants then preferred the present second appeal to the High Court. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel on both the sides in delivering the judgment observed that in this case there are concurrent findings of fact that the sale-deed Ex. 32 was Benami and hence defendant No. 1 was merely a benamidar and that although there was a fraudulent purpose for which that Benami deed was executed, that purpose was not accomplished or in other words fraud was not perpetrated. Defendant No. 1 seeks to challenge the last finding on the ground that there has been an error of law in arriving at it in asmuchas the circumstances suffice to show that the fraud was in fact accomplished. Primarily that would be merely asking us to reappreciate the evidence and we can only do so if it is shown that there has been some error of law which vitiates the decision of the lower Court. Mr. Thakar's main point is that the Lower Court erred in saying that the creditors in the Broach suits should have been examined by the defendants to show that the compromise that was effected was one brought about mainly by this fraudulent deed. But I do not think that the burden of proof has been wrongly thrown upon the defendants. It was the defendants who set up as a defence to the plaintiffs' claim that although the deed may have been Benami yet there had been a perfected fraud which prevented the plaintiffs from recovering the property. The case is one where the defendants relied upon the particular fact that there had been a perfected fraud and the burden of proof therefore under Section 103 of the Evidence Act rested upon them. If as is argued Mr. Thakore, the plaintiffs should have been asked to show that the fraudulent purpose had not been accomplished that would be asking him to prove a negative whereas the ordinary rule is that the burden is on the person who affirms a proposition.

Their Lordships accordingly confirmed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Messrs. D. K. Thakore and M. B. Dave with Mr. B. D. Gupte appeared for the appellant.

Mr. B. K. Desai with Mr. B. D. Mehta appeared for the respondents.

# CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## A FATAL ASSAULT.

Sayyid Ali Nadki, a Mahomedan victoria-driver, was put up before Mr. Justice Talyarkhan and a special jury at the High Court Sessions on a charge of murder.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Gupte appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Azad appeared for the accused.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused who owned a victoria was living in the 13th Kamatipura Lane. On 31st August at about 11 p.m., one Bushir with four other men went to a tea-shop at Grant Road, after which they were going to Sukhlaji Street. They entered the 13th Kamatipura Lane where they saw the accused having an altercation with a pan walla. They, therefore, turned back and entered the next lane. At the same time the accused also entered that same lane from the opposite end, and as soon as he came to close quarters with them, he stopped in front of Bushir and angrily asked him why he was staring at him (the accused). Bushir denied he was doing so, but that did not satisfy the accused. The latter, it is alleged, then took out a knife and stabbed him several times in the chest, after which he drove off in a victoria. The victim who was removed to the hospital succumbed to the injuries the same night.

The case is proceeding.

## A FORGED DOCUMENT.

### APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

The appeal filed by Sangappa Nadinallappa and Baswantrai Desai of Bijapar against the conviction and sentence passed on them by the Sessionns Judge on charges of forgery and using a forged document as genuine, came up before the Appellate Bench of the High Court.

The appellants were tried along with two others in connection with a forged promisory note, and were accused Nos. 1 and 3 respectively in this case. It was alleged by the prosecution that accused No. 3 had obtained a promisory note for Rs. 1,500 in his favour purporting to have been signed by one Alisaheb, dated December 1921. The latter died in October 1922, and accused No. 3 assigned the note to No. 1 who sued the heirs of the deceased to recover the amount. The latter contended that the deceased had never borrowed the money, and that the note was a forgery. Accused No. 3 in whose favour the note originally stood and who had assigned it to No. 1 was then added as a defendant, and the suit was decreed against him, but was dismissed as against the heirs of the deceased, as the subjudge held that the note was not proved genuine. Inquiries were then started in this connection, and as a result the present case was instituted against the appellants and two others for forgery, using a forged document as genuine and abetment. The Sessions Judge sentenced No. 1 to 2 years' and Nos. 2 and 3 to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, against which Nos. 1 and 3 filed the present appeal to the High Court.

It was contended on behalf of accused No. 3 that the son of the deceased Alisaheb was in financial difficulties, and in order to accommodate him, the father had borrowed the money from him on this note which was handed to him by the son when he paid the amount to him. He had accepted the document as genuine, relying on the representation of the son.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the case, dealt with the above defence of accused No. 3 which they rejected on various grounds. Firstly, they did not think it probable that a person of the accused's position would part with the money without making sure that the note was signed in his presence. Secondly, he was the person most interested in the affair, and it was not likely that he would be ignorant of the true nature of the transaction. And when he assigned the document to No. 1, he clearly intended it to be used as a genuine one in a court. Their Lordships, therefore, considered that his conviction and sentence were proper and dismissed his appeal.

As regards No. 1, Their Lordships thought that his case was a doubtful one. The Sessions Judge had convicted him mainly on the assumption that he could not be so incredibly foolish as not to know the true nature of the document in which no express provision was made for interest. But it seem to Their Lordships a reasonable probability that he might have been misled and imposed upon by No. 3 who was a stranger to him and had no relation with him except on the occasion of this assignment. It was possible that he was induced to accept the assignment on paying a much smaller amount in the hope of recovering the full amount in court and thereby making a profit. On this view of the case, he would take the note on the footing that it was genuine and enforceable against heirs of the deceased. There was nothing on the face of the note to put the assignee on the enquiry as to whether it was genuine or not. There might be some ground, Their Lordships conceded, for suspecting that No. 1 might have been taken into confidence by No. 3. But on balancing the various considerations that arose in the case, the probabilities seemed equal on both sides. Under the circumstances, Their Lordships gave the accused the benefit of the doubt, and allowed his appeal, directing him to be acquitted and discharged.

# CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## 2 YEARS' HARD LABOUR FOR CUTTING OFF WIFE'S NOSE.

Charged with causing grievous hurt to his wife, Ramprasad, a Pardeshi Hindu was put up before Mr. Justice Talyarkhan and a Common Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Tuesday.

The accused was married to a girl named Radhabai about 2 years ago in his native village. After the marriage, the accused came to Bombay, but the wife continued to live in the same village. There she contracted the intimacy of a young man, and became pregnant by him. In July last, she was brought to Bombay by the accused who was greatly incensed on learning about her infidelity. Intent upon chastising her for her misconduct, he rushed to her room one night, and chopped off her nose with a knife as she was sleeping in fancied security. The accused then tried to abscond, but was arrested by the neighbours who collected there on hearing her screams.

When the accused was put up before the Judge and a common Jury for trial, his Lordship observed: "Nose cutting or such other devices of permanent dis-figurement are the sort of punishment that certain classes of people inflict on their womenfolk for infidelity in this country."

On Wednesday, the jury found the accused guilty. His Lordship, in giving judgment, remarked that no man had any right to take the law into his own hands. The accused was lucky that with the pen-knife in his hand he did not inflict a more serious injury on the woman. The jury had recognised, as also His Lordship, that he acted under provocation. Taking all circumstances into consideration. His Lordship senteneed the accused to two years' hard labour.

## SUIT FOR UNPAID SALARY.

### DECREE FOR AN ENGINEER

Before Mr. Justice Baker at the High Court, came up the suit filed by L. B. Dube against the Neera Valley Sugar Company, to recover Rs. 2,975, being the amount of salary due to him.

Mr. K. A. Master, Barrister-at-Law, who instructed by Messrs. L. N. Mehta and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, stated that he was employed in May 1925 by Messrs. Lallubhai Samaldas and Company, the Managing Agents of the Neera Valley Sugar Company, and the Bhavnagar Electric Supply Company, to work for both these concerns on a salary of Rs. 700 per month, and it was arranged that half the amount should be contributed by each company. In December 1925, the Bhavnagar Company terminated the plaintiff's services and paid him off, and since then he continued to be in the employment of the Neera Valley Company only till March 1926.

The latter Company, however, did not pay him his half salary from September to December 1925, and the full salary from January to March 1926. Nor did they reply to the notice that was served by him upon them. The plaintiff, therefore, filed the present suit to recover the amount.

There was no defence by the defendant Company which was unrepresented.

His Lordship passed an ex-parte decree for the amount in favour of the plaintiff.

## ANOTHER CASE OF FORGETFULNESS.

### FINED FOR NON-RENEWAL OF LICENSE

Kaikhosrow Dubash, a Parsee, residing at Foras Road was convicted by the 6th Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Junglewalla, for failing to renew his rifle license as required by the provisions of the Arms Act. Sub-Inspector Umer Khan prosecuted. The accused in pleading guilty stated that his wife and children had been laid up with illness and he had forgotten to renew the license. He was fined Rs. 15.

Sir S. Nanavaty.

Vaidya Shastri Narayanshankar Devashankar who has been elected President of the Gujarat Provincial Vaidya Conference which meets in Bombay next month.

## THEFT OF RS 600

### A MISTAKE OF FACTS

Though the circumstantial evidence against him was very strong, it was not sufficient to sustain a conviction in a case in which the Inspector of Police, Prabhuram Police Station charged one Darsham Shankar, for theft of Rs. 610 from a tea-shop keeper at New Chinch Bunder Road. Evidence was led to show that the complainant, who was a neighbour of the tea shop keeper, and apparently a man of no means of livelihood, had booked a money order for Rs. 50 on the day of the alleged theft, and had made several purchases. This person was searched and notes of small amount were found on him for which he could not account. Neither could he give any satisfactory explanation of his movements on the night of the alleged theft. Te prosecution evidence however appeared to be conflicting and Mr. Junglewalla the 6th Presidency Magistrate held it was a case only of grave suspicion and acquitted the accused.

## WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

George Rubens Borapkar, a Jew, residing at Bellasis Road, lodged a complaint of house-breaking and theft of ornaments and clothes, collectively valued at Rs. 63 at the Nagpada Police Station. After inquiries had been instituted by Sub-Inspector Umer Khan, a Jew, Moses Baruk was arrested and property valued at Rs. 20 was recovered from a Marwari. In view of his youth, His Worship Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate, sentenced him to suffer 6 stripes.

# Men and Matters

The Russian dancers at the Excelsior are proceeding from one triumph to another. On Wednesday night, they rendered "La Taverna de la Morte" with astonishing success. Their movements are the very poetry of motion instinct with symbolism, imagery and a wealth of classical detail.

* * * *

The organisers of the boxing tournament which came off last Tuesday, reaped a rich harvest of profit and the Ex-soldiers Association will benefit to the tune of Rs. 4,000. A record attendance proved to all and sundry that in sports as well as in charity and in any branch of endeavour, where the honour of Bombayites is put to the test, Bombay is adways "facile princeps"—the "urbs prima in Indis".

* * * *

While the success of Mr. Jayakar at the polls was easily a foregone conclusoin to those who have the knack of feeling the pulse of public life to a nicety, his clear lead must afford rich food for thought to those who sought to hoodwink the electors by broadcasting any and every sort of razzle-dazzle about Mr. Jayakar and party. The sequel has shown that Bombay is endowed with a rich fund of commonsense and a large conscience, enabling it to weigh men and matters in well-balanced scales, in spite of the pranks of mischievous people to tip the beam.

* * * *

Most of the M. C. C. matches in Bombay will be two days matches and are, therefore, likely to result in a draw. Unfortunately, the total period available for play is further reduced by an hour inasmuch as the match will commence each day at 11 a.m. instead of 10-30 a.m. This being so we hope the umpires will see that the play commences punctually at 11.

* * * *

This time, Government are evidently in earnest about retrenchment. Their appointment of a special retrenchment officer is not going to be altogether fruitless. The Retrenchment Officer is busy collecting all available materials for his final report.

* * * *

The report which will be out not later than 29th June 1926 is already hailed in authoritative circles as a model report. It is manifestly ridiculous to speculate on the far-reaching nature of the contemplated report, but it is certain to achieve notable economy!

* * * *

The first species to be axed will be the peons of the Secretariat. Such of them as are permitted to serve will be deprived of their scarlet livery—an utter waste of public money.

* * * *

The thoughtful Retrenchment Officer will also recommend that to make the huge menial establishment pay its own way the peons in the Secretariat and in Government House will each be supplied with a "Charkha" with which to spin when the Sahib does not ring!

* * * *

The public sittings of the Back Bay Committee in London concluded the other day. The Committee sat for 21 days in London apart from 40 to 50 sittings in Bombay. When the voluminous documents were removed from the room, a Reuter message said, the tin containing the mud dredged in Bombay harbour was ordered to be thrown into the Thames. The proper place to throw the mud, after all the mud-slinging that the public has read of in the papers, in the London sessions, was the Nile—not the Thames,— in the presence, of course, of that great "Strong Men" Baron Lloyd.

* * * *

Judging by the interim report of the Back Bay Committee we do not think its report on the Great Bungle will "set the Thames on fire."

# NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MAY.

NEW YORK.

25th November.

New York Market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

| | London. Nov. 25. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 6.91 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 6.96 |
| Difference | +.05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 6.93 |
| Difference | +.02 |
| Sewri | 255 8-0 |
| Khandi | 254 4-0 |

# LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

| | London. Nov. 25. |
|---|---|
| Spot | 25 1/4 |
| Forward | 25 1/16 |

## IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.—A. P.

## HYDERABAD STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

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PLACE.—TELUGU GIRLS' SCHOOL COMPOUND, Kamatipura Bazar Road, Bombay.

DATE.—SUNDAY, the 28th November, 1926, at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

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THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926

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## The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1926.


## SIR BASIL BLACKETT AND THE RATIO.

We dealt yesterday with that part of the lecture of Sir Basil Blackett at Delhi in which he tried to controvert the arguments of Sir Purshotamdas about the non-adjustment of prices, and have shown why we think that Sir Basil Blackett's arguments are far from convincing. What has surprised us, however, is the assumption that the prices of wheat or cotton or of certain import commodities are the only prices that need be considered. We can overlook such an error in a layman to whom a price only means the amount of money that he pays for the various necessaries or luxuries of life. But Sir Basil Blackett is claimed to be a great expert and he ought to know better; he ought to know that prices in the economic sense are not only the amount of money that one has to pay for wheat or cotton, but the term includes the amount of money that we pay for services of various kinds. Thus the postage, telegraph, and telephone charges are the prices one has to pay for these services, the steamer and railway fares and freights are the price one has to pay for the transport of ourselves and of the commodities we produce, the rents we pay are the price we have to pay for a given kind of office or residential accommodation. This is not all. Sir Basil Blackett ought to know that the wages paid by employers are the prices paid for a given amount of labour by the wage earner, and that the so-called salaries of the various Governmnt servants, of whom there are legion, are really prices paid for their services, and the handsome amount that Sir Basil Blackett himself draws is the price that the country pays for his services. Then again Sir Basil Blackett ought to know that the taxes that we pay are the price we pay for the cost of law and order and good government, and that land assessment is one of such prices that the cultivator pays for his share of the benefits of law and order. Even this does not exhaust the list. Interest rates are the amounts of money bankers and financiers have to be paid as the price for the use of their money by us for short periods. Debenture interest is the price one has to pay for the use of money for long periods. The interest on Government loans themselves is nothing else than the price that the lender is prepared to accept for the use of the money he lends to Government.

Sir Basil Blackett is evidently trading on the ignorance of the average man in matters economic, and makes the most he can of the Calcutta Index Numbers, and *ignores all these other categories of prices.* But he is claimed by the advcates of 1sh. 6d. to be an expert. In fact, according to one of our morning contemporaries, it would seem to be almost a crime to dispute or controvert anything that such an able man says. In spite of being considered guilty of such a crime, we venture to ask this great expert, Sir Basil Blackett, if we are wrong in claiming that the various categories of payments *are also prices.* We have enumerated post, telegraph and telephone rates; railway and steamer fares and freights; wages of labour in industries; salaries in various Government and railway services and in private employment (including the salary of honourable gentleman himself); land assessments; rents including those paid by the cultivator; interest on short term loans; interest on debentures and other mortgage debt; interest on Government securities. If Sir Basil Blackett does not agree that these are prices, let him say so, and we shall leave it to students of economic science what weight to attach to the arguments of this reputed expert. If he does agree that these are also prices, as we claim that they are, then we invite him to show where the adjustment in any of them (except interest on short loans) has taken place. We invite him to show us whether postage, telegraph and telephone rates have been reduced since September 1924 by 12 1|2 per cent. Have railway fares and freights been so reduced? Has land assessment been so reduced? Have rents been so reduced? Sir Basil Blackett cannot but be aware that agricultural rents are a very large item, let alone other rents. Again, can he show us any instance of debenture-holders and holders of mortgages having agreed to take 12 1|2 per cent. or will he tell us whether he is paying 12 1|2 per cent. less interest on any Government loans issued prior to September 1924? Again, take wages. Will he tell us in which industries wages have been scaled down 12 1|2 per cent.? No doubt he will turn round and say that it ought to be done, and that if it has not been already done it is the fault of the employer (e.g., the Bombay mill-owner). We would ask Sir Basil Blackett to reflect.

We would ask him to remember that Government through their various administrative services and through their various commercial services (e.g., post, telegraphs, telephones, railways, etc.) are far and away the largest employer of labour, both high and low, in this country. We invite Sir Basil Blackett to say what he, as financial manager of this great employer, has done to adjust the prices of the various services that are directly or indirectly under his charge? Has he reduced the prices (salaries) of any of these by 12 1|2 per cent. during the last two years? If not, are we not justified in saying that Sir Basil Blackett is of the class of those who preach but will not themselves practise what they preach (to the cotton mill-owners and other employers). However, this is only by the way, because it is the privilege of Government not to practise what they preach. The issue however is: Have any of these many categories of prices been adjusted (that is, scaled down) to the extent of 12 1|2 per cent.? If not, does Sir Basil Blackett claim that they are not prices, or that they are not most important items in the country's economic structure that must be readjusted before anyone can claim that prices have been adjusted to the 1sh. 6d. ratio? We shall eagerly await a clear and unequivocal answer from Sir Basil Blackett to the questions put to him here; and we have no doubt that many of our readers will await them equally eagerly.

## THE RUSSO-TURKISH UNDERSTANDING.

The whirligig of time brings many strange changes; but no change has been more unexpected and astonishing to the diplomats of Western Europe who were accustomed to count on the traditional hostility of Russia to Turkey than the one which sees these two countries successfully negotiating a closer understanding with one another. The announcement by the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Chicherin, that his recent meeting at Odessa with the Turkish Foreign Minister, Tewfik Rushdi Beg, has borne fruitful results will cause chagrin and disappointment in England and France in political circles which look wit disfavour on Turkey's escape from Anglo-French dominance. Turkey's relations with the Western Powers remain diplomatically the most correct. Mustafa Kemal Pasha assured his personal support in furtherance of Anglo-Turkish friendship when receiving in audience the British representative; but his policy sees the wisdom of establishing closer economic and political relations with Russia and also with Germany.

Conditions in Russia eminently favour such an alliance. The Soviet Government's one great anxiety is to convince its neighbours that it is a stable Government and that it is to the interest of other countries to arrive at trade understandings with Russia for mutual advantage. The Trotsky-Zinovieff group, which bitterly resented the growing power of the petty bourgeois class in the country, has become unpopular and has lost power. The Russian masses demand a forward economic policy. They need financial aid from abroad under certain well-defined conditions and they want markets for their produce. From the political point of view the Soviet, conscious that it is an Eastern Power also, seeks to make closer alliances with Eastern nations. Its attitude is intelligible; and so long as the League of Nations at Geneva remains dominated by the Western Powers, Russia will see no reason to depart from this attitude.

## INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

Miss Adelaine Slade or, as we should prefer calling her by her present name, Miran Bai, came to India, like Sister Nivedita, with a heart and mind attuned to Indian culture. She has, therefore, almost intuitively grasped the ideal of Indian womanhood. Addressing a large meeting of women at Ahmedabad during the Youth Week, she described it as one of humility and service, a good enough ideal for Indian manhood too, we suppose. As if, however, remembering how the best ideal is often misunderstood and misapplied, she cautioned her sisters to remember that "true service did not mean slavery nor did humility mean acceptance of inequality." We fear there is need for this caution, though for no fault of our women. In too many cases there has been a wide departure from the right ideal. Service has degenerated into enforced servility and humility into humiliation; witness, for instance, the enforced illiteracy of women, enforced child-marriage, child-motherhood, enforced widowhood and a number of other wrongs inflicted by society on women. All the more sublime, therefore, is the spirit of Satyagraha, displayed by women without, perhaps, being conscious of it. That some day this spirit will triumph over society, and redress women's wrongs, there is no doubt. But we feel that Indian women would not be the worse for a little dash of that self-reliance, self-respect, nay self-vindication, which mark their sisters in the West. These traits are not the less useful because they are from the West. It is in this sense that we would interpret Miran Bai's caution.

## UNITE AND AGITATE.

### WORK BEFORE THE ASSAM CONGRESS.

(BY POLITICUS.)

III.

As regards the Back Bay Committee of Enquiry it appeared at first that it would not mince matters and would not fight shy of exposing the errors of the very highest. But the proceedings of the Committee took a sad turn even when it was in Bombay and it set at naught the high hopes that had been entertained about the results of this inquiry. Then we had the ad interim report of the Committee which recommended the completion of blocks 1, 2, and 3 thus merely reiterating the suggestions of the majority of the Advisory Committee. Lord Lloyd and Sir George Buchannan have also been examined without any appreciable results and in whatever way the committee chooses to apportion the blame for the proved mismanagement of the reclamation work from the very start, it is clear that the public will have to continue to pour their precious money into the Back Bay. The only solid result which will accrue from the labours of this committee is the impending prosection of Mr. Nariman who has far surpassed everybody else in persistently agitating on this matters and who should be deemed largely responsible for the appointment of this very committee. What an unspeakable tragedy sad enough to unnerve even the best of optimists and to feed the fiercest fires of popular agitation!

**The Currency Commission.**

Finally we have the report of a packed commission whose recommendations on currency and exchange have been but recently accepted in toto by the high dignitaries of Delhi and Whitehall. We do not propose to enlarge here on the ruinous results of the exchange ratio of 18d. which Government desire to fix permanently under the cloak of the commission's recommendations or on the deleterious consequences of the Gold Bullion Standard which is neither a real Gold nor a Gold Exchange Standard and which will hold up the basic currency reform for a generation more. Suffice it to say that no Government measure has perhaps hitherto touched every conceivable interest and every class of our population as the vagaries of currency manipulation during the last few years and more, particularly the currency legislation which is sought to be passed in the ensuing session of the Indian Legislature.

**Injury to Agriculture.**

It would appear strange if it were not true that the popular agitation that has now been launched throughout the country by most influential business men and publicists of all shades of opinion is primarily concerned with the interests of the vast majority (71 per cent) of our populations i.e., the farmers, who include the biggest of landlords and the poorest of farm labourers. It is they who produce the raw products in which the bulk of our export trade is carried on and who are cheated out of 45 crores by the artificial rate of exchange. They again stand to lose crores on their long-standing debts and taxes settled long ago. Compared to these heavy losses their gains on the lower value of imports are practically insignificant. And yet the Finance Member and his Anglo-Indian protegees are never tired of harping on what the agriculturist will gain by the lower value of cloth for getting the enormous losses they would make on their cotton and surplus food grains. It is however noteworthy that the Royal Commission which has tried to deal with all arguments on both sides has almost deliberately ignored the very existence of the farmer altogether.

**Ignoring the Farmer.**

The commission which hos repeatedly emphasised the great benefits the higher rate would confer on the Provincial and Indian Governments, as well as salaried servants and mill employees has been so callous to the interests of rural India as not to devote a single line or a single syllable to its condition under the new regime. And what hits the farmer in India hits every body else—the sowcar and the merchant, the exporter and the importer. Our exports are however far greater than our imports and while the short-sighted vendor of foreign goods may for a time gloat over the lower rupee prices of his articles, the large mass of business men engaged in export trade in our cities and towns daily feel the pinch of the artificial ratio. The richest of the rich and the poorest of the poor—all are hit to-day by the narrowminded selfishness of Government and even the small remnants of our commerce and industry, will be swept away if Government were allowed to go unchecked in their mad career.

**Unite to Agitate.**

In the presence of such vast and tremendous issues which promise to plunge us into unknown depths of ruin and poverty

(Continued on page 8).

## MR. JAYAKAR'S THANKS.

### "HERALD'S" SERVICES!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns to thank all those who honoured me with their trust and confidence, and by casting their votes for me, made my success possible?

I am deeply conscious of the fact that my success was due in no small measure to the spontaneous and cosmopolitan character of the support extended to me.

I also highly appreciate the honour done to me, and it will be my humble endeavour to seek to serve the cause of the country to the best of my abilities. That is the only manner in which I can best repay the kindness of my supporters.

I also ask leave to convey publicly my grateful thanks to all my workers who voluntarily gave me of their best, notwithstanding the risk they ran—which has since proved true—of being made to share, in an equal measure, the attacks made on my personality and candidature.

In this connection I must not omit to thank my old friend, Sriyut Benjamin Guy Horniman of the "Indian National Herald." The delicate attention which he accorded to my candidature and personality from day to day in his paper, was extremely helpful, especially his doctrines of "knock-out blows," "paid hirelings" and "political treachery." It is difficult to assess definitely the value of his service to me, but I do hope that after the din and strife of this petty election are over, he will be able to recall his performances with pride as I will with gratitude.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. JAYAKAR.

391, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.
November 25.

## TOWARDS PROHIBITION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith a copy of a protest letter submitted by about sixty residents of Chowpatty and Walkeshwar road vicinity, to the Collector of Customs protesting against the notification issued by him notifying his proposal to grant a liquor license at a place near the Chowpatty Band Stand and inviting objections thereto.

It will be seen from this letter that the residents of this locality took the earliest possible opportunity of entering an emphatic protest to the proposal of the Collector of Excise and this at a very short notice given by him.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz too moved in the Corporation protesting against the issuing of a license in this locality where there are already existing two such places (viz., Vianelli's Italian Restaurant and the John Bull Bar). This resolution was by a majority referred to the Advisory Committee consisting of six members, where it was carried in favour of the Collector of Excise only by the casting vote of the Collector. The Corporation also passed a unanimous resolution against opening this Bar.

Now, in spite of the protest referred to above, the resolution in the Corporation, and the fact that the motion was carried in the Advisory Committee only by the casting vote of the Collector, it is understood that the Collector of Excise has decided to grant the said license, thus flouting the sentiments of the public and the Corporation. On hearing of the decision of the Collector of Excise, a large number (about 130) of the residents of this locality have lost no time in appealing to the Commissioner of Excise for cancelling the autocratic order of the Collector and his decision is anxiously awaited.

In the meantime I beg to request that in the interest of public good, you will be so good as to take up the matter in the columns of "The Chronicle."—Yours etc.

ONE OF THE SIGNATORIES.

## PRINCES IN PURDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is this strange news from Delhi? The Viceroy opens the Chamber of Princes and the proceedings are kept secret! Why, pray, why?

(1) Who are shy:—The Indian Princes or the Government of India?

(2) Who have erred, digressed or discarded inter-State arrrangements? The Princes or the Simla gods?

(3) Who are asserting themselves in Delhi to-day? The aggrieved Princes or the aggressive bureaucracy?

(4) What is sticking out to-day amongst the Indian Princes? The proposed Europeanisation of higher Services in Baroda and Hyderabad!

(5) Was the Government apprehending an open protest?

(6) Or is the Government trying to "samjao" the Princes?

(7) What, pray, what is the reason of this strange spectacle of Princes in Purda?

Methinks, there are some subtler and deeper and graver currents running below this Raisana show than what meet the eye; and they need close watching and scrutiny, calm deliberation and united action.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

## Notes of the Day.

**Dr. Paranjpye's Success.**

The overwhelming majority which Dr. Paranjpye secured in winning the Bombay University seat in the local Council is a signal tribute to his personal popularity. Dr. Deshmukh put up a gallant fight for the Congress in a constituency which the Congress organisation has always neglected. Want of organisation on the part of the Congress workers and the schism between the two wings of the Congress are mainly responsible for Dr. Deshmukh's defeat. This ought to be a warning to all who still remain oblivious to the necessity of reallsing that a house divided against itself cannot stand. In some quarters discussion is rife as to whom the plum of a ministership should be awarded, to Mr. Jadhav or to Mr. Khaserao Powar. The election of Dr. Paranjpye ought to solve the difficulty for Sir Leslie Wilson; although of course in quarters which consider that a man to be a Minister must be a non-Brahmin, such a choice will be unwelcome.

**Willing to Suspect.**

There are people in France and England who have been only too willing to suspect that Germany is continuously evading her obligations in regard to disarmament under the Treaty of Versailles. The ultra-nationalist French Press is ready to believe that under one subterfuge or another Germany is busy devising means to keep her army requirements beyond the limits allowed by the Allied Mission of Control, and in England the voice of British Imperialism is frequently raised, warning the nation that the talk about German disarmament is sheer humbug. Sir Austen Chamberlain was asked on Wednesday what the the existing position in regard to disarmament in Germany was and gave the usual reply that there were still certain outstanding matters with which the Allied Mission of Control was dealing. Dr. Stresemann's emphatic assertion in the Reichstag the day before that Germany was readily carrying out all the conditions imposed will, we suppose, never satisfy these ever-suspicious critics.

**Khaddar and Government.**

The Government's compliment to the All-India Spinners' Association by way of representation through a stall at the recent Agricultural Show at Poona shows their recognition of Khaddar as an essential factor in the economic prosperity of India. Mr. C. Rajagopalacharlar has now presented the Agricultural Commission with a written memorandum on hand-spinning with the suggestion for a State bounty to Khaddar, so as to keep down its price. There is something delightfully ironic as well as anomalous in the idea of a Government bounty to Khaddar placed for consideration before a Royal Commission. Khaddar is essentially an economic weapon to fight Indian poverty but it is also the badge of active nationalism distressing to the "aesthetic" sensibilities of the bureaucrat. However, in a matter of vital interest to the poor both the people and the Government may well work together, laying aside their respective susceptibilities. Hitherto the people have laboured unaided and have carried Khaddar far beyond the stage of experiment. Let Government, who appeal incessantly for co-operation, now at least give a helping hand and justify their professions of concern for the poor.

**Poona Roads.**

A correspondent complains of the scandalous state of roads in Poona. He also points out that the antiquated bridge called "Lakdi Pool" which joins the city to the outlying parts like Bhamburda and Ganeshkhind needs widening in view of the immense increase of traffic over if of late. The bridge is a sort of jugular vein vital to the teaming life of Poona City and the outlying suburbs and the strain on it is greater than it can bear. With streams of carts, tongas, cars and cycles passing it, the congestion on the bridge makes it all but impassable, to say nothng of the danger to pedestrians and the delay to everybody. "The roads may be truthfully described as so many nasty, bumpy traps with pits of all kinds meandering all over them. Cyclists have to dodge the pits for fear of a fall. Tongas go right through them to shake up the passengers' lives. The children find it fun to play in the dust or in the water that collects in them. And dogs curl up and sleep in them. The Poona Municipality benevolently looks on. When Sir G. Lloyd signified his pleasure to have a new bridge built (the people call it Shaikh Salla) the same Municipality parted with 15 lakhs so that the Governor be able to drive straight down to his palace without the inconvenience of turning a slight corner."

**"Police Torture."**

In an editorial note under the title "Police Torture" in our issue of the 23rd instant we wrote, referring to a case of alleged police torture at Kurla that "three constables mercilessly belaboured two Pardeshi suspects one of whom subsequently died in the hospital." In view of our comments it is fair to the convicted police sub-inspector and constables to state that on the charge of causing grievous hurt to the deceased Pardeshi, all the accused were acquitted and that they were convicted of the offence of having caused only simple hurt to the other Pardeshi.

## PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

### COMPETITIVE TEST FOR GOVT. SERVICE.

### POOR CHANCES FOR CANDIDATES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 23.

For the first time since it was constituted, the Public Service Commission will make its presence felt a few days hence. If members of the Commission found themselves unemployed all these months they will now have to find jobs for the unemployed. The duties of the Staff Selection Board having been entrusted to the Commission which otherwise would be hard put to justify its existence, the members very wisely decided on holding competitive examinations for the selection of candidates for the ministerial establishment of the Government of India. But there are numerous anomalies connected with this decision and the method of the Commission's working. They have not taken care to meet the liabilities that have accrued as a result of the examinations held by the Staff Selection Board. In other words, tehey have not found jobs for the hundreds of those who passed in the previous examinations under their auspices. On the other hand, they proceed most self-complacently to examine the abilities of fresh candidates by holding competitive tests both in Delhi and Simla. The examinations will take place on 20th November and already Raisina offices present a spectacle of an university examination hall with hopeful entrants for the test.

POOR CHANCES FOR CANDIDATES

I learn that the number of vacancies likely to fall vacant in the Government of India ministerial establishment is not more than one hundred and twenty, most of whom will be as routine clerks on a respectable salary of seventyfive rupees per month; about thirtyfive as clerks in the lower division on a salary of little over one hundred rupees, and not more than a dozen as assistants in the upper division with a salary of little over two hundred. The Commissioners have themselves taken care to point out that not more than two hundred persons will be summoned for an interview before the final sifting takes place. And yet there are on the roll of applicants one thousand and three hundred candidates with very respectable suffixes like BALLB, MA, BL, MA. and BA, BSc, and so forth all awaiting their chanve for the few posts that are likely to be vacant. Another anomaly lies in the fact tehat the Commissioners have already notified to candidates that "no permanent or even temporary appointments are guaranteed."

Despite this cold douche, the unemployed graduates and masters of arts from colleges far and near have applied to the number of thirteen hundred in the off chance of one day touching the lowest rung of the ladder, perhaps as mere routine clerks, if of course by that date their age is not more than twentyfive. The applicants who have arrived are from even such distant provinces as Madras, Bombay and Bengal and Allahabad, although of course a gold number is from the Punjab. The fee levied from each candidate is ten rupees so that the Commission has already amassed thirteen thousand rupees which is another form of revenue to Government in order to maintain this unwanted Commission. And if a few deserving candidates are to obtain the largest number of marks, then the plums of them at least will be robbed in order to give to others, because they happen to belong to the minority communities. And among other considerations, in the final selection will be those of colour, provincial and perhaps also of sex. Such is the way in which the acute problem of educated unemployment is sought to be solved by the Government of India through a body of persons who have to be kept employed on princely salaries.—

## VALIDITY OF RUBBER EXPORT RIGHTS.

### COLONIAL OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 24.

With reference to the rubber statement cabled on the 4th November the Colonial Office announces that in the interests of uniformity as between Ceylon and Malaya respecting the period of validity of export rights issued after 1st February 1927, measures contemplated by the Government of Ceylon with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies will provide that such export rights of Ceylon be valid to the end of the quarter following the quarter in which they are issued and further for the validity of export rights issued to smallholdings in Ceylon to be exempted from limitation.—Reuter's Special.

## TORRENTIAL RAINS AT NICE.

### DAMAGE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY REPORTED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Nice.—It is believed that there have been twenty fatalities as a result of torrential rains here and a score of houses have been swallowed up.—Reuter's Special.

## INDIANS IN AUSTRLIA

### SIR D. LINDSAY'S VIEWS.

### TRIBUTE TO DOMINION HOSPITALITY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, C.B.E., M.L.A., of Calcutta, who returned to Bombay on Monday from Australia, where he had gone as a representative of the Indian Legislature on the delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association, interviewed by the Associated Press, said:—

"We have received unbounded kindness and the greatest hospitality on all sides. In extending the hand of true good fellowship, Australia stands supreme. I am sure Mr. Shanmukham Chetty will bear me out z in this statement, for wherever we went nothing could have exceeded the warmth of the welcome we received. Mr. Chetty has made many good friends and is returning to India with samples of produts with a view to trade possibilities, about which he is enthusiastic. Mr. Chetty was given the opportunity of putting forward his views at two of the conferences and he also spoke at the State Banquet at Melbourne. I am proud to say that he has acquitted himself with dignity and honour to India, and the reception he met with was both cordial and genuine. The Indian Branch of the Parliamentary Association had made a happy selection in Mr. Chetty."

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

Asked to state his impressions regarding Indian settlers in the Australian Commonwealth, Sir Darcy said: "I met a few Indians in Queensland, Sydney, Melbourne and Perth, and generally speaking they were living a contented life, and had no special grievances to put forward. A man in Perth complained that by not being admitted to citizenship rights he was not acceptable to the Union and found difficulty in obtaining work. I fancy the real trouble was his old age. He had sons in the Union, one of whom was earning £5 a week."

Continuing Sir Darcy said: "On the question of non-admission to state franchise by the Queensland Government, the Premier, Mr. McCormack has promised me to again examine the position, and I also received a sympthetic hearing from many others. I am hopeful that the Government will take action in the matter, for it is recognised that to have the Federal and not the State vote in Queensland is somewhat farcical. A similar condition arises in Western Australia, and during my brief stay, I paved the way for Mr. Shanmukham Chetty to push the point. There are now less than 300 Indians in each of these States, and the small number, perhaps causes the vital question of recognising the rights of India to be overlooked.—A. P.

## EFFECTS OF MAL-NUTRITION

### EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The Agricultural Commission resumed the examination of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar this morning and afterwards proceeded to record the evidence of Col. Mac Carrison of the Indian Medical Service (retired.) The latter said that the conclusion he arrived at from hisresearches was that the basis of all diseases in man, plaint and animal was malnutrition owing to the poor quality of the food. He found that out of 9,500,000 people attending hospitals in India more than 3 millions suffered from diseases arising from malnutrition. Leprosy, cholera and other chronic diseases were the effect of malnutrition. The incidence of cholera in the Madras Presidency was 40 times greater than in the Punjab because while rice fundamentally a very poor diet, not capable of supporting the human body formed the staple food of the people of Madras, wheat was the staple food in the Punjab.

NEED OF RESEARCH INSTITUTES.

Witness saw the need for a research institute in every province besides a research institute directly under the Government of India. The witness said that the great problem of India to-day was the provision of sufficient milk and the betterment of the breed of cattle.

Questioned by Dr. Hyder whether the witness was of opinion that graduates in bio-chemistry, medicine and physiology from Indian universities could be entrusted to carry on under his directions the work he was doing, the Colonel said that undoubtedly Indians had special aptitude for this kind of work.

CHANGE OF DIETS.

Asked about the changing from ordinary Indian diet to European diet, witness said that undoubtedly undersized Indians were jumping from the frying pan into the fire by such a change. For instance, the consumption of tinned fruits in preference to wholesome fresh fruits was not desirable.

With the examinations of four more witnesses the Royal Commission on Agriculture closed its sittings in Madras. The Commission examined during its sittings here 22 witnesses and leaves Madras on the 27th night for Calcutta by a special train.—A. P.

# DR. PARANJPYE SUCCESSFUL.

## SEN GUPTA'S APPEAL TO U. P. VOTERS.

## BENGAL LEADER'S TRIUMPHANT RETURN.

**Out of the candidates who stood for the University seat in the Bombay Council, Dr. Paranjpye was only elected.**

**The verdict of the electorates, says B. C. Pal, is undoubtedly in favour of the Swarajists and shows the extent and efficiency of Swarajist organisation everywhere.**

**Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has appealed to the U. P. voters to vote solidly for the Congress and thus help the release of the Bengal patriots who have been confined for over two years without trial.**

**The feeling of Madras citizens is strongly against the reconstitution of a Justice Ministry. The Rajah of Panagal and Sir A. P. Patro are reported to have expressed their willingness to form a Coalition Ministry.**

## FORECAST OF MADRAS MINISTRY.

The counting of votes for the Bombay University Constituency commenced exactly at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, in the office of Mr. F. M. Dastur, the Registrar of the University and the Retiring Officer for the constituency. Extraordinary precaution was taken to shut out press reporters from the field of action. The gate of the corridor that gave entrance to the inner hall where the counting was going on, was safely locked and peons were posted everywhere to keep the disciplinary order of the Registrar intact. A handwritten notice was put up at the bottom of the staircase announcing absolute closure of the office till 6 o'clock in the evening. Peons were scrupulously punctilious in the working out of the Registrar's orders and the armies of press reporters and photographers and not a small number of candidates' friends and admirers had to wait outside on the spacious lawns and under the shady trees.

SITUATION AT A GLANCE.

The constituency has got 6123 graduate voters out of whom 4136 voted at 106 polling centres throughout the Presidency. It can be safely said that a little more than two-thirds of the aggregate elector went to the polling booths. There were three candidates for a single seat.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (Independent).
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh (Sawarajist).
Mr. Joseph Baptista (Responsivist).

A vigorous campaign was carried on during the two months by the first two candidates and the last was by no means very far behind. Dr. Deshmukh was very hopeful from the beginning as he was fighting for the seat with a Congress ticket. Dr. Paranjpye, of course, had very little doubt about his success as he had the knowledge of his graduate voters for a longer time than anybody else. But Mr. Baptista's position was not so secure. He had his own misapprehensions about the contest and surely the results have justified them.

HOW THE CANDIDATES STAND.

The result was declared by the Returning Officer at 5-45 p.m. and an amount of relief came to the hosts of spectators who were wearied both of standing and rolling on the lawn. The votes are divided as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. R. P. Paranjpye ..... | 2157 |
| Dr. G. V. Deshmukh ..... | 1199 |
| Mr. Joseph Baptista ..... | 780 |

DR. PARANJPYE ELECTED.

There being only one seat, Dr. Paranjpye was declared duly elected. He got nearly 34 per cent. of the total number of votes, 52 per cent. of the votes polled and 178 more than the combined votes of Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Baptista.

In Sind, Gujarat and Karnatic Dr. Deshmukh is said to have scored a few votes more than his successful rival but the odds were very much against him in the cities of Bombay and Poona which alone contain nearly half the total number of voters.

DR. DESHMUKH TAKES DEFEAT WITH GRACE.

Dr. Paranjpye and Dr. Deshmukh were personally present at the counting place, while an agent of Mr. Baptista was watching the progress for him. Dr. Deshmukh took his defeat very gracefully. He was all in smiles when he left the University Hall with Dr. Sathye.

DID HIS DUTY.

Interviewed by our representative Dr. Deshmukh said he had done his duty by the Congress and he was not sorry at all for the unfavourable result. His defeat was deeply mourned by his friends, admirers and many Congressmen who were standing the whole day, wishing victory for him. Dr. Paranjpye had every reason to be proud of his victory which was by no means an easy job, and the expression of his face did not at all belie his feelings.

The results of this contest unmistakably shows what important part education plays in the working of political institutions. The percentage of the votes recorded is decidedly much bigger in the University constituency than any other general constituency either provincial or central.

## COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN KARNATAKA.

### SWAY OF COMMUNALISM.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 23.

The elections are over, the results are declared. In Dharwar Mr. Kambli, non-Brahmin, heads the list with a heavy majority of 6000. It was easily known from the very beginning that he would succeed but no body anticipated that he would leave behind the next candidate so far. Mr. Jog, Congressman, comes next with 1000 votes. Mr Hosamani another Lingayat, had a neck-to-neck fight with Mr. Jog. There is a difference of only a few hundreds between the two. If the Lingayat bloc had manouvred more deftly it was quite possible that both the seats would have been captured by Lingayats. Mr. Patil a non-Brahmin (Reddi) mainly relied upon his own community and failed with 6000. Our congratulations are due to the successful candidates. Nobody grudges the Non-Brahmins their success, but what pains one's ears is to hear the cry "all communalism and no politics."

In Belgaum the same tale is repeated, but not with such accentuated and marked difference as in Dharwar. The Non-Brahmin but pro-Congress, Mr. Chikodi, tops the list, Mr. Angadi, a staunch Lingayat, follows him. Mr. Phaterphekar, the Congress nominee, fails, but the difference between him and Mr. Angadi is not so much.

In Bijapur, Mr. Desai of Rakkasagi, a Lingayat sitting member, opposed Mr. S. V. Koujalagi the Congress candidate. Mr. Koujalagi fails by a few hundreds. Mr. Koujlalagi is a public worker and has been in the political field for nearly two decades. In the days of Non-co-operation he suspended his practice, and had the honour of being the guest of His Majesty for a year in Yeroda. He is at present the president of the Karnatak Provincial Committee and the most popular leader in the province. The defeat of Mr. Koujalagi, therefore, clearly proves that the days of communalism are not yet numbered in Karnatak at least. Here and there, we meet young educated Lingayats desirous of being free from this senseless communalism but they are overpowered by the senior members to gain their own ends. It is to be seen now how Mr. Chikodi of Belgaum and Mr. D. L. Patil of Dharwar who profess to be non-communalists fight this demon. The Kambli type also have much to learn, if they care, from the rout of their brother-Justicites in Madras.

In Karwar, the Congress candidate, Mr. Karki, has been returned unopposed.

On the whole in the four districts of Karnataka for six seats, two Congressmen have been returned. Of the remaining four, two Messrs. Kambli and Angadi are pro-Government, Mr. Chikodi pro-Congress and Mr. Desai can be influenced either ways.

## KARACHI MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.

KARACHI, Nov. 25.

Mr. Jairamdas Dowlatram (formerly editor of the "Hindustan Times") has been

(Continued on page.)

# CAPE TOWN CONFERENCE,

## DECEMBER 19TH: DAY OF PRAYER.

## MAHATMAJI'S CALL TO INDIA.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25.

**Mr. Gandhi publishes in to-day's "Young India" the following cablegram from C. F. Andrews:—"The Executive decided to observe December 19th as a day of prayer in connection with the forthcoming Conference". Mr. Gandhi calls upon all Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians, Parsis, Jews and others to pray on the 19th.—A. P.**

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

### "MERELY TO GRATIFY INDIVIDUAL WHIMS"

### MR. GUTHRIE'S VIEWS

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Ottawa.—Mr. Guthrie, leader of the Conservative Party in a statement commenting on the resolutions of the Imperial Conference regarding Dominions Status expresses disappointment with the reported conclusions which appear in no way to strengthen and consolidate Imperial interests. Though there has been an evident attempt to proclaim to the world that Britain, hereafter, is shorn of authority in Dominions, foreign affairs, he predicts that the practice followed hitherto will remain unchanged and that the conference's pronouncement on this matter was "merely made to gratify individual whims of one or more delegates." He concludes by saying that the declaration of the "status quo" between the motherland and Dominions in the report may be of some value, but fears that the whole tendency of the documents will be to loosen instead of strengthen the foundations of the Empire without conferring any practical benfit on the Dominions.—Reuter's Special.

## ACCIDENT TO A LONDON TRAIN.

### SEVENTY PASSENGERS INJURED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Inability to see the signal owing to the fog led to-day to the London-Midland-Scottish train from London to Southend overtaking the running rear of another train on the same line which started ten minutes earlier. The trains were packed with homegoing passengers after their business of whom, it appears, seventy were injured; but only four were seriously injured. There were no fatalities.—Reuter's Special.

## MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL

### THIRD READING PASSED IN COMMONS

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Merchandise Marks Bill after Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister in winding up the debate had declared that it was keenly sought by the Empire as benefitting empire produce.—Reuter.

## CASE FOR ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE.

### COUPLE'S MUTUAL AGREEMENT BEFORE WEDDING

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Rome.—It is learned that sacred Rota is examining a case for the annulment of the marriage of Marconi and his wife whose maiden name is Beatrice Obrien. It is alleged that the nulity consists in the condition which is said to have been agreed by the couple prior to their wedding that they could separate whenever the wished.

According to laws, the Catholic Church considers marriage indissoluble and such a condition nullifies marriage. The Diocesan Court at Westminster had already annulled the marriage.—Reuter's Special.

## LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Hesketh Pearson in connexion with the publication of the diplomat's diary, "The Whispering Gallery" published but withdrawn by Mr. John Lane following denials on part of various Ministers, ex-Ministers and diplomats whose alleged conversations were reproduced in a book which Mr. Hesketh Pearson sold to the publishers. —Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Berne.—Prof. Baeschlin, Professor of Goedesy and Topograhy at Zurich Federal Polytechnic has been appointed President of Mixed Commission on delimination of Turco-Iraq boundary.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Washington.—While officials express the opinion that the United States cannot take action in Mexico anyway till Mexico enforces her oil and land laws which are due to operate in January, the United States companies in Mexico are arming their employees with bombs and machine guns in order to protect their properties.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

A message from Mexico City says that the situation is regarded as exceptionally serious. Some quarters hint that the severe tone of Mr. Kellogg's notes is due to the political significance of the Roman Catholic vote in America. Opinion is generally expressed that the vital issue is not so much the fate of American Oil Companies as the question of predominance of United States or Mexico in Central America as is shown by America's recent declaration concerning foreign interference in Nicaragua.—Reuter.

Nice.—The number of victims of landslide at Roque Billiere is now given as twenty-five.—Reuter's Special.

## NATION-WIDE MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

### SOUTHERN MANUFACTURERS' DECISION

### TO ASSIST PRICES OF COTTON.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

New York.—Some of the leading southern manufacturers of fertiliser and cottonseed products have inaugurated a nation-wide movement for the use of cotton bags instead of jute bags for half of their products in order to assist the prices of cotton.—Reuter's Special.

### COAL PRODUCTION RAPIDLY INCREASING.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Rapid increase in the production of coal; now two million tons of coal are being produced a week, was the subject of a statement by Col. Lane Fox in the Commons to-day. He said that practically all restrictions on the movements and employment of coal would be withdrawn almost immediately except those governing export.—Reuter.

## PREFERENCE PROPOSALS TO CEYLON.

### QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

In the Commons Mr. Bellairs asked Col. Amery to suggest to the Ceylon Government to reduce the duty on British iron and steel machinery and cotton piecegoods in return for a preference we give on large quantities of Ceylon produce.

Col. Amery pointed out that the preference proposals had been rejected by the Council of Ceylon in 1921 and expressed the opinion that there would be no advantage in reopening the matter at present; but if representations were made that any British industry was adversely affected by the particular rate of the duty he would forward them to the Governor of Ceylon. He pointed out, however, that the rates were fixed by the Legislative Council on which unofficial members were in a majority.—Reuter's Special.

## FREEDOM OF CITY OF EDINBURGH.

### GIVEN TO EMPIRE REPRESENTATIVES

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Maharajah of Burdwan, Messrs. Mackenzie King, Bruce, Boates and Monroe were given freedom of the city of Edinburgh to-day. The Prime Ministers extolled the results of the Imperial Conference and dwelt on the Scottish contribution for tehe empire building.

BURDWAN'S HUMOUR.

Maharajah of Burdwan humorously likened himself to a chorus girl in the performance by prima donnas of the Empire. He was an honorary Scot among the Calcutta Scotsmen. He knew something of the mysteries of Haggis although he had never tested the famous whisky.—Reuter's Special.

## PROPOSED CHANGE IN KING'S TITLE.

### CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION NOT AFFECTED

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Home Secretary has issued a statement on the proposed change in the King's title in the course of which he says that the proposed change will in no way affect the existing constitutional position in relation either to Britain or the Free State. The proposed title does not purport to define various political units composing the Empire. It is a descriptive title on the geographical and not on the political lines of the territories of which His Majesty is King.

USE OF THE TERM IRELAND.

The use of the term Ireland in no way affects the distinction between the Free State and Northern Ireland as geographical entities, Free State having Dominion status and Northern Ireland being represented in the same Parliament as Britain and being the subject in many matters to the same legislative and executive authorities as Britain.

GROUNDLESS SUGGESTIONS.

All suggestions that the proposed title will give the Free State Government authority to act for the whole of Ireland, including Northern Ireland, are entirely groundless. Northern Ireland will remain as before outside the jurisdiction of the Free State Parliament and Government and within the jurisdiction of the British Parliament and Government in respect of all such matters as have not been delegated to its own Parliament and Government.—Reuter.

## OFFICAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Ganen Roy, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs accompanied by Lady Roy and Miss Roy left Rangoon on Wednesday for Calcutta by "Angora." Mr. Pasricia, the Deputy-Director General, who came with Sir Roy to Burma left by the same boat to-day.

## DR. PARANJPYE SUCCESSFUL.

(Continued from previous page.)

elected to the Bombay Legislative Council for the Eastern Sind non-Mahomedan rural constituency by the narrow majority of fourteen. He polled 6,786 and his opponent Mr. Harkishindas 6,662.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, C.I.E., the sitting member has been returned to the Legislative Assembly for the Sind non-Mahomedan constituency with 4556 votes. His opponent Mr. Trikamdas Wadhumal secured 2,657.—A.P.

## DECCAN SARDARS ELECT SARDAR MUJUMDAR.

POONA, Nov. 25.

Sardar Mujumdar (Independent) the sitting member, has been elected to the Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars and Inamdars constituency defeating his opponent Rao Bahadur Garud (Independent) by 202 votes to 70.—A.P.

## JUSTICE LEADER'S CONFESSION!

### WILLING TO FORM COALITION MINISTRY.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The strong feeling of the citizens of Madras against the reconstitution of a Justice Ministry was given expression to at a huge public meeting held yesterday in the Triplicane Beach. A resolution was passed thereat that the public have no confidence in the Justice Party or its leader.

A CONFUSION.

It is stated in responsible circles that the Rajah of Panagal and Sir A. P. Patro had an interview with the Governor to-day and expressed their inabilities to form a Justice Ministry. They are stated, however, to have expressed their willingness to form a Coalition Ministry if the Governor was agreeable to it.

## SWEEPING CONGRESS VICTORY.

### C. P. HINDUSTANI'S VERDICT.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

Seth Govind Das of Jubbulpore wires to the General Secretary of the Congress: Results of elections to the C.P. Legislative Council from the Congress Province of C. P. Hindustani have been declared. In all 13 Congress candidates, 6 Independent Congress and 2 absolutely Independent candidates have been elected.—A.P.

## PANAGAL MINISTRY AGAIN.

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

A public meeting was held last evening at the Triplicane Beach to express dissatisfaction at the formation of a Ministry in Madras by the Justice Party, when speeches

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla who has been elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Central Division Mahomedan Constituency.

were made criticising the policy of the Raja of Panagal.

INDEPENDENTS—GOOD PEOPLE.

It was pointed out that the Independents were good people who differed from the Congress only in regard to the acceptance of office and in the event of their forming a Ministry the Congressmen would support them in all good measures.—A.P.

## VOTE SOLIDLY FOR CONGRESS

### MR. SEN GUPTA'S APPEAL TO U. P. VOTERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has sent the following appeal to the U. P. voters:—

"Bengal expects the United Provinces to help her in the release of the patriots confined for over two years without trial by voting solidly for the Congress. Bengal, Assam and Madras have already shown, on the one hand, their faith in the Congress programme, and on the other hand their distrust and condemnation of the present system of Government. Will the United Provinces, which are proud to have Pandit Motilal Nehru carrying the banner of the late Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, fail him and the country at this critical juncture? Let the voters of the United Provinces answer."

## BENGAL LEADER'S THUMPING VICTORY.

### SEN GUPTA'S RIVAL FORFEITS SECURITY.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, president of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal has been returned by an overwhelming majority by his home constituency of Chittagong, his Responsivist rival forfeiting his security. The polling resulted as follows:—

J. M. Sen Gupta (Congress) ..... 4,645
Mr. Sukhendu Bikas Roy (Responsivist) ..... 130
—A.P.

## CONGRESS SUCCESSES.

### GOSWAMI DEFEATS RESPONSIVIST.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

At the scrutiny held to-day, Mr. T. C. Goswami (Congress), sitting member, was elected to the Legislative Assembly from Calcutta suburbs non-Muslim constituency with 8,490 votes defeating Mr. Narendranath Sett (Responsivist) who polled 1,109 votes.

Mr. Amulyacharan Dutt (Congress) was elected to the Bengal Council from Hooghly Non-Muslim constituency, with 4,019 votes defeating Rai Bahadur Mahendra Mitter (Independent Congress) who polled 2,195.—F.P.

FURTHER RESULTS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Further election results available from mofussil show the success of Congress candidates in Pabna—Khulna and Dacca and the return of one Responsivist in Noakhali.

The position of parties now is as follows: Congress 20; Responsivists 4; Independents 6; Moslems 10; Europeans and Anglo-Indians elected 18.—Free Press.

## MR. KIRIANSHANKAR ROY ELECTED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Mr. Kiranshankar Roy, Secretary of the Swaraj Party has been returned to the Bengal Council from the Dacca non-Muslim constituency.—F.P.

## "VERDICT OF CONSTITUENCIES."

### WHAT MR. B. C. PAL SAYS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Under the caption, 'the verdict of constituencies,' Mr. Bipinchandra Pal writes in the "Englishman":—

"Whatever may be the real intellectual or moral value of the votes cast at present in the general elections in British India, there can be no manner of doubt regarding the verdict of the constituency. That verdict undoubtedly is in favour of the Swarajists and it proves beyond question the strength and extent, first of the anti-British sentiment in the masses of our people and secondly the extent and efficiency of Swarajist organisation everywhere. It would be as unwise as it would certainly be unfair to withold this recognition from the Swarajists. As I have repeatedly urged in these columns and elsewhere, the Swarajists are now the only group of politicians who take politics seriously and who have been always ready to make whatever sacrifices in time and money, the interests of their party may call for."

MUSLIM MINISTRY ENSURED?

Referring to the Bengal situation Mr. Pal says:—"One thing, however, seems practically certain, namely, that whatever the the Swarajists, the Responsivists and the Independents combined may do, solid Muslim seats in the Council will absolutely ensure the formation of a practically Muslim ministry in Bengal."—Free Press of India.

## MORE CONGRESS SUCCESSES

### STRENGTH OF BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Further mofussil results of elections to the Bengal Legislative Council received to-day show that Congress candidates have been returned by the non-Mahomedan and non-Congress candidates generally by the Mahomedan constituencies. Only in one non-Mahomedan constituency at Noakhali the Swarajist candidate was defeated by an Independent.

The total strength of the Bengal Council is 140 composed of 28 nominated 18 European and Anglo-Indian elected and 96 general elected members. Besides all the 18 European and Anglo-Indian members already declared, results have so far been received from 45 constituencies which indicate the position of different parties as follows:—Congress 18, Responsivists 3, Independent 6, Moslems 18.—A.P.

## POLLING IN LAHORE

### LALAJI'S LEAD OVER CHAMANLAL?

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

Polling to-day for the Lahore city non-Mahomedan Constituency was exceedingly dull throughout the day, in marked contast to the polling for the Mahomedan Constituency yesterday, which was very brisk. The polling showed that Lala Dunichand (Congress) ran a close race with Bakshi Tekchand (Hindu Maha Sabha).

In the contest for the Assembly seat for Western Division between Lala Lajpat Rai (Independent Congress Party) and Diwan Chamanlal (Swarajist) the former had a decided lead at Lahore, but reports from other stations have not yet arrived.

TUESDAY'S POLLING.

With regard to yesterday's polling for the Lahore City Mahomedan seat it has been ascertained that the persentage of voters who went to the polls at 12 out of 18 polling sations was 64 as compared with 59 which was the percentage in 1923. The total number of voters for the Lahore City Mahomedan Constituency for the Punjab Council is 12,904.

Voting for the Mahomedan seat in the Assembly for Lahore was about 68 per cent. the total number of voters being 1,435.

NO COMMUNALISM IN PUNJAB.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M. L. A., returned to-day from Lyallpur and is leaving for Delhi to-night. Interviewed he said he was glad to have discovered that in the Punjab not all the Muslims were anti-Hindus and that there were many Muslims who were ready to subordinate communal to national interests.—A. P.

## CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

### DR. MOONJE'S APPEAL.

NAGPUR, Nov. 25.

Speaking at a congratulatory meeting held in his honour, Dr. B. S. Moonjo appealed for the closing of nationalist ranks and united opposition to the bureaucracy.

Dr. Moonje has left on tour for Behar.—F.P.

## TO THE HINDU VOTERS.

DELHI, Nov. 25.

Pandit Din Dayal Sharma leader of the Hindus has issued the following appeal in support of the Independent Congress Party:

"The interest of the country, of the Hindu community demands that the Congress Independent Party shall come out successful in the ensuing election. I earnestly advise all Hindu voters of the United and other Provinces Sanatanists, Samajists and others to show their sense of responsibility by solidly voting for the Independent Congress candidates standing for the Assembly as well as the local Councils.

The the United Provinces voters I special-

# GREAT LEADERS OF WESTERN INDIA.

## GOKHALE'S INFLUENCE ON GANDHIJI.

Sir Pherozeshah had made my way easy. So from Bombay I went to Poona. Here there were two parties. I wanted the help of people of every shade of opinion. First I met Lokamanya Tilak. He said:

"You are quite right in seeking the help of all parties. There can be no difference of opinion on the South African question. But you must have a non-party man for your president. Meet Professor Bhandarkar. He has been taking no part of late in any public activity. But this question might possibly draw him out. See him and let me know what he says. I want to help you to the fullest extent. Of course you will meet me whenever you like. I am at your disposal."

This was my first meeting with the Lokamanya. It was enough to explain his unique popularity.

A UNIQUE POSITION.

Next I met Gokhale. I found him on the Fergusson College ground. He gave me a cordial welcome and his manner immediately captured me. With him too this was my first meeting and yet it seemed as though we were renewing an old friendship. Sir Pherozeshah had seemed to me like the Himalaya, the Lokamanya like the ocean. But Gokhale was as the Ganges. One could have a refreshing bath in the holy river. The Himalaya was unscaleable, and one could not easily launch forth on the sea. But the Ganges invited me to its bosom, it was a joy to be on it with a boat and an oar. Gokhale closely examined me, as a schoolmaster would examine a candidate seeking admission to a school. He told me whom to approach and how to approach them. He asked to have a look at my speech. He showed me over the College, assured me that he was always at my disposal, asked me to let him know the result of the interview with Dr. Bhandarkar and sent me away exultantly happy. In the sphere of politics the place that Gokhale occupied in my heart during his life-time and occupies even now has been and is absolutely unique.

Dr. Bhandarkar received me with the warmth of a father. It was noon when I called on him. The very fact that I was busy seeing people at that hour appealed greatly to this indefatigable savant, and my insistence on a non-party man for the president of the meeting had his ready approval which was expressed in the spontaneous exclamation, 'That's it,' 'That's it.'

After he had heard me out he said: "Any one will tell you that I do not take part in politics. But I cannot refuse you. Your case is so strong and your industry is so admirable that I cannot decline to take part in your meeting. You did well in consulting with Tilak and Gokhale. Please tell them that I shall be glad to preside over the meeting to be held under the joint auspices of the two Sabhas. You need not have the time of the meeting from me. Any time that suits them will suit me. With this he bade me good-bye with congratulations and blessings.

Without any ado this erudite and selfless band of workers in Poona held a meeting in an unostentatious little place and sent me away rejoicing and more confident of my mission.

AT MADRAS.

I next proceeded to Madras. It was wild with enthusiasm. Balasundaram's incident made a profound impression on the meeting. My speech was printed and was, for me, fairly long. But the audience listened to every word with attention. At the close of the meeting there was a regular run on the "Green Pamphlet." I brought out a second and revised edition of 10,000 copies. They sold like hot cakes, but I saw that it was not necessary to have printed such a large number. In my enthusiasm I had over-calculated the demand. It was the English-speaking public to which my speech had been addressed, and in Madras that class alone could not have taken the whole ten thousand copies.

The greatest help there came to me from the late Mr. G. Parameswaran Pillay, the editor of the "Madras Standard." He had made a careful study of the question and he often invited me to his office and guided me. Mr. G. Subramaniam of the "Hindu" and Dr. Subramaniam also were very sympathetic. But Mr. G. Parameshwaran Pillay placed the columns of the "Madras Standard" entirely at my disposal, and I freely availed myself of the offer. The meeting, in Puchaiappa Hall, so far as I can recollect, was with Dr. Subramaniam in the chair.

The affection that most of the friends I met showered on me, and their enthusiasm for the cause were so great that inspite of my having to communicate with them in English I felt myself entirely at home. What barrier is there that love cannot break?—"Young India."

## POLLING IN BENARES.

BENARES, Nov. 25.

Polling for Muslim seats in the Assembly and local Council from the cities of United Provinces and Allahabad cum Benares division respectively took place to-day. Some ladies also went to the booths and voted. The Congress candidate for the Assembly is Mr. Sherwani while the Congress candidate for the local Council is Mr. Zahur Ahmed. There were a number of non-contenstants without any party label. According to reports, the Congress candidates fared well at the polling booths.

The election for the non-Muslim constituencies takes place to-morrow.—A.P.

## DR. GOUR RE-ELECTED.

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 25.

Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra (Swarajist) and Dr. Sir H. S. Gour (Independent Congressman have been declared elected for the Legislative Assembly for the C. P. Hindi district, the former getting 3208 and the latter getting 2662 votes.

The other two candidates Mr. Kunjbihari lal Agnihotri (Independent Congressman) got 2408 and Mr. Ramdas Naik (Swarajist) got 2082 votes respectively.—F.P.

## MORE SWARAJISTS TO ASSEMBLY

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

Three Burmans, two Swarajists and one Independent have been returned by Burma for three seats in the Assembly from the non-Muslim constituency. The successful candidates are U Tok Kyi, Swarajist, with 1870 votes, U Khin Maung, Independent with 1756 votes and U Hla Tun Pom, Swarajist, with 1712 votes. Mr. J. R. Vakharia, the defeated Indian candidate secured only 650 votes. The Congress Committee of Burma supported the return of Burmans for all the three seats. Mr. U Tok Kyi was in the last Assembly also.—F.P.

London,—Commenting on the fall in the price of rubber "The Times" City correspondent says that taking a long view of the industry it has more to gain from moderate than high prices.—Reuter.

## THE SOUTH-AFRICAN PROBLEM.

### VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO INDIAN DELEGATION.

DELHI, Nov. 25.

Prior to the departure of the Indian delegation to the South African Conference, H. E. the Viceroy telegraphed to Sir Mahomed Habibullah as follows:—

"I wish you and your colleagues all success in the mission, on which you are now starting. The work which you have undertaken is of high importance and responsibility but your delegation may well feel assured, that they carry the full confidence of India in their task. I shall await with deepest interest the news of the progress of your discussions which so vitally affect the interests of India and the Empire."

Sir Mahomed Habibullah replied as follows:—

"On behalf of the delegation and myself, I beg to tender our warmest thanks for your Excellency's kind message of sympathy and encouragement. While we realise, we have the confidence of India in our difficult mission it is no small comfort to know that your Excellency will watch with deepest interest our deliberations on such vital problems which affect the honour of India."—A. P.

## "NOTORIOUS COCAINE SMUGGLER."

### A WOMAN EXTERNED FROM BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

A woman named Jagdeo Kalwarin alleged to be a dangerous character and notorious cocaine smuggler, was externed today from Bengal to Benares for a period of one year under the Security Act.

This is the first case in which a woman was externed since the Act was enforced.—F. P.

## PUNITIVE POLICE TAX.

### REALISATION POSTPONED.

PABNA, Nov. 25.

With reference to the punitive police tax imposed on the people of Pabna as a result of the last communal riots, the Magistrate has ordered postponement of realisation of taxes until further orders, though November 30th was fixed for payment. Great resentment was expressed by the Hindu population, as major portion of the compensation and taxes fell on the Hindus who suffered badly in the riots.—F. P.

## THE "HERALD" ON MR. JAYAKAR'S SUCCESS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One must feel amused at the way the "Herald" takes the return of the two non-Mahomedans to the Assembly. In spite of the fact that Mr. Jayakar has topped the polls, Mr. Jamnadas' return is "triumphant" and apparently the "Herald" is sorry that Mr. Dumasia has failed to be returned owing to the defection of a large number of Parsi voters. Then for the first time do we learn that the enemies of the Congress tried to have Mr. Jamnadas shut out. Don't we remember what frantic efforts were being made both from the Congress platform and a certai nsection of the Press that calls itself to be dedicated to the cause of promoting true Nationalism (by widening the cleavage between Indians and Indians)—to keep Mr. Jayakar out? We know of the intended knocks-out and also the final knock-out. To the "Herald" the success of Mr. Jayakar must have been too bitter a pill to swallow. It, therefore, must refer to certain things which it knows to be false, while it professes to give him a compliment on his glorious success.—Yours, etc.,

YOUTH.

## UNITE AND AGITATE.

(Continued from page 6.)

all party controversy is hushed, all petty jealousies are swept aside. There is only one issue before the country to-day and that is, by every means in our power—whether by entering the citadels of power or developing outside agitation, whether by working in the Councils or by awakening the masses—to compel Government to desist from making further experiments with the lives and fortunes of India's ryots and to bend the authorities to the people's will in financial reform as well as constitutional progress. Political Swaraj is indeed the ultimate sovereign remedy of all ills. But I am firmly convinced that for some time to come economic issues will have to be placed in the foreground. It must therefore be our earnest prayer that the Assam Congress will give its very best consideration to the economic grievances of the people and unite all parties on a common programme of intensive agitation which would not only reverberate throughout the length and breadth of our country but would also make its echoes heard across the seas.

(Concluded).

## HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL CONFERENCE

### MR. T. C. GOSWAMI TO PRESIDE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Nov. 25.

Mr. Tulsicharan Goswami will preside over the third Hindustani Sevadal Conference at Gauhati. The Conference will meet two days previous to the Indian National Congress. The Dal's Assistant Secretary has gone to Gauhati and is forming a Reception Committee. Intending delegates are urged to write to the Dal head quarters, Hubli.

## BELGIAN ROYALTIES IN BARODA

### ENTERTAINMENT BY VYAYAM MANDIR

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 25.

The Royal guests Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess Eugene de Ligue of Belgium accompanied by Prince Pratap Sing Raje Gaekwar paid a visit to the Jumma Dada Vyayam Mandir this evening, when they were received by the president of the institution and were entertained with several gymnastic feats.

FEATS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS.

The guests were entirely satisfied with the show and expressed that the feats were simply marvellous and that the institution was a unique one. They said they had never witnessed the like any where not even on the continent. The Royal guests were then garlanded by the proprietor of the institution after which they left amidst deafening cheers.

## THE WEATHER

### HEAVY RAINFALL IN BURMA

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

The severe storm in the Bay has moved in a north-easterly direction and lies this morning about two hundred miles south east of Akyab near latitude eighteen degrees nrth longitude ninety-one east.

Rainfall has again been widespread and heavy in Burma and has extended in South-east Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Diamond Island one inch; Toungoo and Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab two; Minbu four; Yamethin one; Mandalay and Maymyo two; Monywa one and a half; Bahmo three; Cox's Bazar one and a half and Chittagong two.

The western disturbance is very feeble.

Forecast:—Further extension in South Bengal and increase in Arakan.—A. P.

## HEAVY RAINS IN CHITTAGONG

### CYCLONE ANTICIPUTED.

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 25

It has been raining here ceaselessly since yesterday and the weather is extremely cyclonic. The storm signal has been hoisted at Chittagang port. A telegraphic communication has been received by the authorities. that the cyclone is rapidly coming from Arakan coast and may affect South Chittagong to-day or to morrow.—A. P.

## RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

DELHI, Nov. 25.

The Railway Rates Advisery Committee commenced its first enquiry today with a complaint from the Ajmer Grain Merchants' Association against the B. B. and C. I. Railway for alleged undue preference over the general public in the matter of freight shown to the Railway Indian Co-operative Association. Sir B. N. Sarma (President), Mr. Mansen, Railway Member and Lala Shri Ram of Delhi (Commercial Member) were present. The complainants were represented by Lala Rang Bihari Lal, who argued that Section 42, Clause (2), of the Railway Companies' Act distinctly prohibited any undue preference either to railway staff or outsiders and the concession shown to the Co-operative Association was a distinct violation of the section.

Mr. B. L. Mitter, Advocate General, Bengal, appearing for the Railway, pointed out that the concession was granted to make the employees contented and safeguard them from the ring of profiteering traders. The Association was confined to employees and was not competing with traders, and its existance was a boon to the public inasmuch as it steadied the market rates. The Committee heard the Assistant Traffic Manager of the Railway and the Manager of the Co-operative Association. Further evidence will be taken tomorrow.—A. P.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Mr. J. C. Kar Private Secretary Major A. G. Tresidder, Surgeon, and Captains K. E. Provite and A. G. des Staveley-Hill Aides-d Camp arrived in Bombay from Karachi on Thursday.

Sir Alexander Muddiman leaves Delhi on 2nd December for Patna and will tour in Orissa till the 7th before proceeding to Madras where he will arrive on the 10th. Starting from Madras on the night of the 11th, the Home member will arrive in Calcutta on the 14th.—A. P.

# EDUCATION.

## THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

### A LESSON FROM DENMARK.

Denmark is but a little country, but, I dare say, well-known the world over, and, first of all, perhaps on account of its natural scientists. As our library system is built chiefly upon the American library system, there are few things new to tell, but hope I may interest my readers by outlining the organization and history of Danish libraries, writes a correspondent in "The Christian Science Monitor."

The Royal Library, Copenhagen, was founded about 1660 by the consolidation of three private libraries belonging to Danish noblemen. For many years it was only for the use of the King. But through the skilful work of several keen and clever librarians it was made very valuable and opened for natural scientists. In 1796 it was made public. Then in 1906 it was removed to a new building near the Christiansborg Castle. With this new building the Royal Library is to be counted among the modern libraries of Europe, having a reading room with 100 places, a special department with foreign periodicals, a catalogue room and a refreence library with 7000 volumes. This Royal Library is calculated to possess about 800,000 volumes of printed books, 35,000 volumes of handwritings, nearly 3,000 incunabula (time limit 1500) besides collections of music portraits, maps and pictures. It is one of the greatest libraries of Scandinavia, having the best and most complete collection of Danish and foreign literature on Danish affairs anywhere existing.

The Library of the University of Copenhagen was founded in 1482 by one of the professors three years after the King had founded the university. After the Reformation the desire to develop a university library increased and from the cloisters were gathered rare and valuable books, many in handwriting. In 1554 the library moved to its own rooms in a building erected close to the university. Through many valuable gifts from private persons it gradually grew larger, being not only the library for professors and students, but also a national library through the gift it received from the Royal Historiographers consisting a rare and rich collection of handwritings dealing with the history of Denmark. And this position as national library regarding to the handwritings was from 1632 expanded to cover the printed literature too, when it was decided that the printers of the university were obliged to deliver a copy of each book printed a regulation which in 1648 was extended to pass for the printers of the whole country. Naturally it was a great disaster when the library burned in 1728 during the great fire of Copenhagen.

#### FOR NATURAL SCIENCE.

Soon after this a new library was founded, useful to the professors and students of the university, and now it has become the leading library for natural science, while the Royal Library has the greatest collection of books and handwritings concerning classic education. The library of the university now counts about 400,000 printed books, 65,000 manuscripts, 150,000 dissertations, besides collections of music, maps and pictures.

There are many other libraries with special collections of scientific books but all these libraries are connected with certain institutions. Special libraries for classical education are the libraries of the following institutions: The Royal Academy of Arts, the Museum of Arts, the National Museum (a reference library for the use of functionaries), the Parliament, the Town Hall of Copenhagen, the Danish School-Museum, etc.

Then there are libraries with collections concerning natural science connected with these institutions: The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, the Botanical Garden of Copenhagen, the Meteorological Institute, the Zoological Museum and several others. Libraries for technical science are those of the Polytechnical College, the Institute of Technology and the Society of Arts.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM.

Compared to great countries like America, Egland, and Germany, Denmark has been slow to develop its public libraries. In 1889 there were public libraries in only 1068 out of 1697 parishes, and 10 years later only 26 out of the provincial towns had libraries for public use. In 1921 the new law for public libraries was passed and in 1923 revised. To get subvention from the Government the library has to be a free, public library using the system adopted by the State Library Board and having the lending department opened all the year round. The inspector has to be an educated assistant librarian with knowledge of the reference books.

The system used in the public libraries and in the most of the private libraries is that of the American public libraries adopted to Danish circumstances. In 1900 the State's Library in Aarhus was erected and by its labours the centralization has grown greater and since 1915 the idea of centralizing the library system has come through the foundation of several central libraries. Now all the greater towns have central libraries with all the small parish libraries in the district fast connecting to the central library.

From England's county-library system we have adopted the idea using the track auto for distributing the books from the central library.

#### BIOGRAPHY LEAFLETS.

There is a little idea I will mention here, worked out by one of the pioneers of the Danish library system. Small biographies of the chief authors are printed. These are pasted into the books of the authors, so the reader reading a book of Jack London borrowed from a library will find in it a short biography of Jack London with a list of his works and the chief sources for studying his life and books. A growing number of libraries are using these biographical pages.

The greatest public library system of Denmark is that of Copenhagen. It was founded in 1885 by the municipal board and began immediately with six branch libraries and two reading rooms. Now there are eight branch libraries, and connected with these seven small subordinate libraries without reading rooms.

In Copenhagen there are also several clubs and associations having libraries for the members. The following are able to support the libraries of the state by their special collections: The Library of the Traders' and Clerks' Association (Handels-og Kontoristforeningen), with 70,000 volumes; Women's Association's library, 60,000 volumes, and the Students' Club's library, 50,000 volumes.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE

### AN APPEAL TO UNDER-GRADUATES

(With Apologies to William Shakespeare.)

It is not to be wondered at that in endeavouring to interest you, Under-Graduates of the Bombay University, in a subject which nearly and dearly touches you viz. physical and military training, I should invoke the king of poets and address you in King Cambyses' vein. I do not want you, to be of Henry Percy's mind, "the Hotspur of the north; he that kills me some six or seven dozen of Scots at a breakfast, washes his hands, and says to his wife "Fie upon this quiet life! I want work." 'O my sweet Harry', says she 'how many hast thou killed to-day'? 'Give my roan horse a drench,' says he; and answers "some fourteen', an hour after; 'a trifle, a trice' Nor do I, on the other hand, like to see you cargue like Falstaff on the field of battle, "What need I be so forward with him' that calls not on me? Well, 'tis no matter; honour pricks me on. Yea, but how if honour prick me off when I come on? How then? Can honour set a leg? No: or an arm? No: or take away the grief of a wound? No. Honour has no skill in surgery, then? No. What is honour? A word. What in that word honour? Air. A trim reckoning! Who hath it? he that died o' Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth he hear it? No. 'Tis insensible, then? Yea, to the dead. But will it not live with the living? No. Why? Detraction will not suffer it. Therefore, I'll none of it. Honour is a mere acutcheon: and so ends my Catechism.

Believe me, the ways of citizenship are many and he that hath a healthy mind in a healthy body is a true son of India, whether or not he occupies a seat in Council or Assembly. For me, the hope and expectation of the time, lies in the youths of the country. My appeal is made to them. I ask of them, have they the leisure to be sick in such a jostling time? Are they reduced to toasts—and—butter, with heart no bigger than pin's heads. Have they become such a commodity of warm slaves, as had as as live hear the devil as a drum: such as fear the report of a caliver worse than a stuck fowl or a hurt wild-duck. in a word, have they all become the shales an' husks of men; the cankers of a calm world and a long peace, ten times more rishonourable ragged than an old faced ancient? Nay. would fain believe that no brave gentlemen, more active valiant or more valiant-young ,are now alive to grace this latter age with noble deeds and lend mettle to us all, than the youths of our country The strawberry grows underneath the nettle, and wholesome berries thrive and ripen best, neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. Let them then, no longer play the fools with the time, while the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us. Let each exclaim with Prince Henry,

"By heaven, Pointz, I feel me much to blame.
So idly to profane the precious time,
When tempest of commotion, like the south
Borne with black vapour, doth begin to melt
And drop upon our bare unarmed heads.
*Give me my sword and cloak.*
*God and our just quarrel shall defent us."*

#### TRIPLE VIRTUES.

The first step towards progress is the realisation of one's own duty. Nature has bestowed on you the triple virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity. You enjoy an excellent advantage in having an open mind. You have no axe to grind. You have no prestige to preserve. You are not snobs like some property owners in Bombay in reduced circumstances, who whilst compelled to let their properties out, seek to hide what they consider to be their shame, by prohibiting the putting up by the tenants of their name plates on the outside of their premises! Even the quarrels and the bickerings of our elders may prove a blessing in disguise if you take heed and learn to avoid the dangers and pitfalls that beset the path of national service.

#### MILITARY TRAINING.

But whatever the acts or defaults of the elders, this cannot be said of them that they are unmindful of your interest. There is a complete unanimity of opinion that physical and military training for boys is essential to attain nationahood. Nor is the opinion confined merely to words. Thanks to their efforts, public indifference has been transformed into public interest. Adverse criticism is hushed.' Government itself is patronising a scheme for military training In Bombay, during the last few months, several excellent physical culture institutes have sprung up. A students' fee ration has been inaugurated and the public awaits with interest to hear of its activities. The Bombay Branch of the Hindusthani Seva Dal is at your service. A physical and military training league has been inaugurated under the auspices the Aryan Education Society's Old Boys Union and a strong and influential committee and several working sub-committees were appointed at a meeting held on the 15th October. The Skeen Committee's report will become public property very shortly. In a word, now s is the wind fair, and all things are ready, your minds be so. Aim not to be carpet knights. but be warriors for the working day, and let me be able to say this of you—

"I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. The game's afoot.
Follow yur spirit, and upon this charge
Cry, "God for King, Country and Empire."'

There is no royal road to efficiency. Effort must be joined to forethought and organisation, to culminate into success. Begin therefore at the beginning. and start volunteering immediately. The cold weather has set in and Mother Nature is ready to shower all her gifts on you. Time, place and circumstance are all suitable to the enterprise. Volunteering will instih in you the virtues of corporate action and discipline, as well as ensure a fine healthy body, essential for future military training. Let us then be up and doing, let us prepare ourselves without sore ad for he gifts that God has given us, and sill achieving. still pursuing, learn to labour, but not to wait.—

N. H. P.

## ADVANTAGES OF SCOUTING.

Lord Hmpton, speaking at the annual general meeting of the Parents' Association, appealed to parents to assist the efforts of the Boy Scouts' Association in interesting public school boys in the scout movement. This was a form of social service and of national reconstruction: it might be called a juvenile league of nations.

The Scout system was based on the fundamental principles of child-psychology; on young people's love of romance, adventure, make-believe. Ninety per cent. of boys had chivalry in them, and the desire to do well by others: scouting aimed at developing all such natural attributes of children, mind, body and spirit side by side. The simple law of the "good turn" gave training in citizenship; it got boys into the habit of seeing other people's point of view as well as their own. The team-work of a good Scout camp was a training in itself; a boy had to work not for himself but for his patrol. One in a good Scout troop, even in a slum, the same spirit that existed in a good school or a good regiment. But the secret of success was leadership, and more leaders were wanted.

Not more than 5 to 10 per cent. of Scoutmasters had received a public school training. The leaders in the movement came from all classes; miners, bricklayers, bank clerks. The public school boy should be able, if one thought of his training, to lead, but up till now not only the Scout movement, but all smilar boys' movements, had been carried forward on the shoulders of the less privileged classe. In the past scouting had been one of the things not done; this was improving, however, and nearly 4 public schools and about 70 preparatory schools now did Scout work of some sort. Schools were also beginning to ask for training in Scoutmastership for their older boys. After all, the Scout code was essentially the same as the public school code of honour and cleanness of living, put into simpler words for the younger boys.

## A CHARGE THAT FAILED

### "A STORY OF CONTRADICTIONS."

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Nov. 22.

Khan Bahadur H. J. Antia, Hon. F. C. Magistrate, Bandra, disposed of a case in which one Abdul Gani Mahomedbux, a Mahomedan aged 45 was charged by the Bandra Police with having assaulted a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused and complainant Rahimabai, a Mahomedan aged 40, lived in the same house known as Koudaji's Chawl in Bandra. On 27th October when Rahimabai was sitting in the passage near one Babalal's room on the 1st floor of the building, the accused came up from downstairs, called her a prostitute, and then gave her a kick.

Besides the complainant, Gulam Husen Koudaji, Khaj Mahomed Ghisa, Imambux Nasibkhan and Mahomed Fazal Mahomed Nagar were the witnesses examined for the prosecution.

His Worship disbelieved the prosecution story and characterised the evidence as full of contradictions and improbabilities. The accused was discharged.

Mr. Dhurandhar represented the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. R. S. Balsara.

Some disturbance occurred at a public meeting at Bangalore organized in honour of Dr. P. C. Ray by the Civic and Social Progress Association in consequence of a student's mounting the platform and criticising the local Council for its inability to present a formal address to Dr. Ray. —A. P.

## SOVIET PROPAGANDA AGAINST BRITAIN

### CONTINUED BREACHES OF TRADE AGREEMENTS.

RUGBY, Nov. 24.

Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons to-day expressed his regret at the death of Mr. Krassin, Soviet Charge d'Affaires in London.

Replying to a question about the open and continued breaches by the Russian Soviet Republics of the trade agreement with this country, Sir A. Chamberlain stated that he had recently once more made it clear to the late M. Krassin that propaganda carried on by Russia was the principal obstacle against any improved relations between the two countries.

#### M. KRASSIN'S EFFORTS APPRECIATED.

Newspapers in their obituary notices of M. Krassin, appreciate M. Krassin's efforts to put his country's relations with Britain on a better footing. It is pointed out that while M. Krassin was doing his best in this direction, his endeavours were doomed to failure while Russian money was coming to this country for miners—to help one side in the internal industrial dispute.—B. O. W.

## LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING AT GENEVA

### SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN TO ATTEND.

RUGBY, Nov. 24.

Sir Austen Chamberlain will break his journey in Paris when in eight days' time he leaves London to attend the meeting of the League Council which opens at Geneva on December 6th. The Foreign Secretary will spend two days in the French capital and will have an opportunity for discussing the current European problems with M. Briand.

It is expected the presence of Dr. Stresmann in Geneva for the Council meetings will give further opportunity for renewing with the German Foreign Minister personal contact and friendly discussions.—B. O. W.

## POSITION OF DISARMAMENT IN GERMANY

### NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

RUGBY, Nov. 24.

Sir Austen was asked in the Commons by Sir William Davison what was the existing position of disarmament in Germany in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles. He replied that there were still a certain number of points outstanding and negotiations were proceeding between the Allied Military Mission of Control and the German Government. Sir W. Davidson further asked whether Sir Chamberlain's attention had been drawn to certain passages in 1926 edition of Reichswtehr Manual of Instructions which reflected upon the treaty of Versailles and which showed that the German Government were not really carrying out the spirit and intentions of the treaty.

Sir A. Chamberlain replied that his attention had been called to the passages. He understood that when the attention of the German Government was drawn to the matter, the manual was withdrawn from circulation and no further copies of it would be issued.—B.O.W.

## COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

### LORD CECIL TO REPRESENT GREAT BRITAIN.

RUGBY, Nov. 24.

Lord Cecil will represent Great Britain at the Committee of the Council which meets on December 1st to consider various questions relating to Article 16 of the Covenant. The Committee will be mainly concerned with examining the French proposals on this subject which were put before the Preparatory Commission for disarmament last spring.—B. O. W.

## COAL RESTRICTIONS RELAXED.

RUGBY, Nov. 24.

Colonel Lane Fox, Secretary for Mines, announced in the Commons the relaxation of coal restrictions. Although supplies were still far short of the normal demands, output was steadily increasing and the time had come when practically all restrictions except that which prohibited the export of coal could be withdrawn and freedom restored to the consumer and trader. Restrictions on gas and electricity for light and heating power would be withdrawn as from tomorrow. Restrictions on domestic consumption of coal would be continued only to the end of the present week. As from tomorrow also collieries would be given freedom to dispose fo coal as they pleased in this country. Ten thousand nine hundred and seventy six more miners are at work to-day, bringing the total to 421,478. —B. O. W.

# "THIS IS EXPLOITATION."

## AN ARCHDEACON'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

### PROTEST AGAINST TREATMENT OF E. AFRICAN NATIVES.

The following letter written to the "Manchester Guardian" by an English archdeacon exposes the hollowness of the claim of trusteeship of the British Government over the East African Natives. Mr. W. E Owen, Archdeacon of Kavirondo, Kenya Colony writes to "The Manchester Guardian":

Sir,—The Summary of Proceedings of the Conference of Governors of the East African Dependencies, 1926, issued by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, at half-a crown, deserves to be widely read, not only by those having interests in East Africa, but also by those who are concerned that our rule of backward races should be above criticism. The agenda of the Conference covered a wide range of subjects, including communications, defence, land and labour policy, native questions, administrative questions, customs duties, finance, research, legislation, and technical conferences. These questions are discussed with a wealth of ripe experience and a wide outlook and the findings on many of the matters will meet with general approval.

But when members of the Conference deal with the native questions of land, labour, and taxation, they enter on very controversial ground, and it is to be hoped that some responsibl body of wide experience will give their findings on these matters very close consideration. For instance, on taxation, the Conference find:—

There was no objection to a tax on native cattle. . . . in order to promote the economic use of stock and the development of animal industry.

It was generally felt that while Europeans should not enjoy any special exemption the taxation of European-owned stock must be based on revenue considerations, and was not necessary as a means of promoting development.

#### "WILL GIVE RISE TO UNREST."

If this finding is put into practice and a tax is imposed on native stock and not on Eurpean stock a very grave situation is bound to arise; grave because of the unrest it will cause to Africans. I was in Kenya when a stock tax was mooted about 1. and know that if it is desired to arouse deep resentment in Africans a very sure way of doing it is by taxing African stock while exempting European. The Veterinary Department in Kenya is costly and has specialised on services to European stock owners. The department does not make it self pay; its revenue is comparatively some It can be said without fear of contradiction that if a tax on native cattle is required to promote development of animal industry it is required equally on European cattle. It is to be hoped that this finding of the Governors will not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

Much of what the Governors have said under "Land and Labour Policy will not alone win ready assent, but will arouse enthusiasm. For instance: "Lands effectively occupied by a large and settled native population, . . should clearly be reserved to its original native owners." But all their findings on this question are not so happy. On page 14 there is the amazing statement that while in Uganda the population is sufficient for native produc on on a very large scale . . . in the highlands of Kenya on the other hand, the native population is totally insufficient and unfitted to develop the country." Therefore it was necessary to bring in several thousand European colonists. The fact is that Africans in Kenya are employed to leave the Reserves, where the population is equally as dense as in Uganda, to go to the colder highlands to develop the farms of settlers. If the population were insufficient how does the presence of settlers help to increase the native population? All that is done is simply this; to take natives from native centres and employ them in European areas. European areas are developed at the expense of the man power required to develop the native areas. Quite a good case can be made out for the policy of bringing in a limited number of settlers with capital. and it is a matter of very sincere regret that the case for the policy of settlement should not have been presented in a more convincing fashion.

But a still more extraordinary statement is his:—

Steady progress cannot be secured in some areas unless every able-bodied native who shows no tendency to work is given to understand that the Government expects him to do a reasonable amount of work, either in production in his own reserve or in labour for wages outside it. In areas where the first alternative is not within his reach, the native should be definitely encouraged to go out to labour.

It has been said that there is pure Bolshevism in this finding, and that there is no example, outside of Russia, of a Government committing itself to a policy of harrying its subjects, who are self-supportin, into production for forld markets, or into the ranks of wage-earners. The vagrancy laws of England of three or four hundred years ago required those who were vagrants to work on pain of punishment, but it has remained for the Governors of the five East African dependencies to go one better, and to give their people to understand that even though they are self supporting and pay their taxes they must help to solve the problem of England's unemployed by leaving their homes and becoming wage-earners.

In 1925 I watched with great interest the experiment of the Uganda Government in bringing on to the labour market thousads of men from Ankole, Kigezi, marching them down two or three hundred miles to work on the roads over which Uganda's cotton crop is transported to the lake steamers. A more dispirited lot of men than those whom I saw wrking in gangs on the roads I have not seen in twenty-two years in Uganda and Kenya It is the negation of trusteeship, It is exploitation.

## BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

RUGBY, Nov. 24.

Replying to a question on the policy of the British Government in Egypt, Sir Austen Chamberlain said this was unchanged. He had noticed with pleasure a reference to Anglo-Egyptian relations in the speech from the Throne at the opening of the Egyptian Parliament last week in which it was declared that support of the British Government was assured for o policy of friendship and co-operation in the common interests of the two countries.—B.O.W.

## GEN. HERTZOG LEAVES FOR S. AFRICA

RUGBY, Nov. 24.

General Hertzog, the South African Premier, left London to-day on his return to South Africa. Col. Amery, Dominions Secretary, saw him off at he Victoria Station. General Hertzog declared to press representatives: "The labours and results of the Imperial Conference may be looked upon as satisfactory from every point of view. What has been done can be productive only of good and harmony in the future."—B. O. W.

## SPLENDID RECEPTION TO BENGAL SCIENTIST,

### DR. RAY ENTERTAINED.

MYSORE, Nov. 25.

A crowd of 5,000 greeted Dr. P. C. Ray on his arrival here and the citizens presented a public address. Five hundred Punchamas were fed by Dr. Ray at a special garden party arranged in his honour by Mr. Behur Srinivas a municipal Councillor. All state officials and prominent citizens were presented and treated to variety entertainments concluding with a grand display of indigenous fireworks. —A. P.

## GRIEVANCES OF IDAR STATE SUBJECTS.

### LEA FOR A DEWAN APPOINTED BY GOVT.

On Monday night a meeting of the subjects of Idar State was held under the auspices of the Idar Prajakeya Mandal in the Hira Baug Hall in Kandewadi to consider the affairs of the State.

Mr. Kashiram Thakur addressed the audience on the maladministration of the State and urged for reforms in various branches. Mr. J. M. Mehta said that the memorial they sent to the Government of Bombay was being discussed by them very keenly and Government wanted to know from them in writing what were their least demands for alleviating their grievances. He hoped they could express their views by passing a resolution. His only advice to them was "strike the iron while it is hot" and their efforts would be crowned with success.

A resolution was then carried expressing appreciation of the steps that had been taken towards ameliorating the grievances of the subjects of the Idar State and endorsing the dismissal and deportation of the several oppressive officials of the State and further demanding that the administration of the State should vest in the hands of a Diwan to be appointed by the Government of Bombay in consultation with a representative Council of the people of the Idar State. The resolution also laid down certain other reforms that were necessary.

The "Rangoon Times" published that "Edvana" which reached Rangoon on Tuesday from Calcutta had on board four Burmans who had been found adrift at sea.

A Bangalore message of Wednesday's date says: —

Doctor Ray has had a strenuous programme during the last two days. He attended a spinning competition and later addressed a ladies' gathering at Vilas Institute on "Women's Duty."

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# GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

## ESSENCE OF COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS.

## SIR BASIL'S SPEECH AT DELHI.

**Sir Basil Blackett, referring to the gold bullion standard, in his address to the Delhi University graduates on Tuesday, said it made gold the sole standard of value and the currency of India absolutely convertible into gold; but, while gold was always available for exchange it would not go into circulation internally. He added that the root of the whole problem of Indian currency was the existence of a large quantity of silver rupees and the long continued habit of the people in India of treating them as the standard of value., as they were till 1893.**

The following is the continuation of the speech of Sir Basil Blackett delivered at the Delhi University Convocation Hall on Tuesday:—

14. I have been compelled to devote quite a large part of the available time to the discussion of the ratio, a fact which I regret both because I see no object in continuing controversy on that issue and because I am afraid lest controversy on that issue may divert attention from the other redommendations of the Commission which, taken as a whole, offer an opportunity which may never recur of registering a notable advance. If the steps which have to be taken to bring these recommendations into operation are to be taken rapidly and effectively, the proposals must be reasonably understood in India and the fullest possible information must be placed before the country. Honest criticism will be welcomed provided that it is constructive and unbiassed; criticism that is purely destructive, if it has any result at all, can result only in prolonging the life of the present currency system, or absence of system, which we are all agreed should be ended. Above all, our study of the subject must have relation to the practical possibilities. There is a school of people who say "nothing will satisfy us except a gold currency standard—therefore give us a gold currency standard and a gold currency at once." Such an attitude is not helpful. The Commission had before them proposals which had been carefully worked out by the Finance Department for effecting a transition from the present system to a gold standard with a gold currency within a period of about 10 years. I think that anyone who will go honestly into the evidence for and against that scheme will agree that no alternative method of arriving at a gold currency could be framed which would have quicker results. The scheme was unanimously pronounced by the Commission as involving risks to India which it would be unsafe for her to face.

THE POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

15. On the question of the ratio Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas was in the position of a good man struggling with adversity and I have regretfully had to differ from him somewhat acutely. In regard to the question of the gold bullion standard, I find myself in the fortunate position of being almost in entire accord with Sir Purshotamdas. He rejects some of the arguments of his colleagues against the Finance Department's scheme; so do I. Yet he agrees with his colleagues in regarding it as involving greater risks than India ought to take and in preferring to it a different method of approach. I agree with him. The conditions which I laid down in my advocacy of the scheme as pre-requisite to its adoption have not proved capable of complete realisation. As practical men we must recognise that it is not a scheme which can be immediately adopted. Then again as regards a gold currency development which India will probably not be able to avoid even if she wants to, I made it clear in my evidence that I did not regard a gold currency as ideal, but I expressed the view that if India was to reach the system which I regarded as ideal, viz., a currency absolutely convertible into gold but with gold coins not effectively or appreciably in circulation, she would probably have to pass first through the stage of having gold coins available at will into which all other forms of currency would be convertible. I think I am correct in claiming Sir Purshotamdas's complete concurrence in this view.

DIFFICULTY OF CURRENCY REFORMING.

16. Sir Purshotamdas and I agree therefore in rejecting some of the arguments against the Finance Department's scheme and yet accepting the verdict. Probably the greatest difficulty both as regards this scheme and in regard to Indian currency in general is the doubt as to the amount of silver rupees in existence. In considering any scheme for reforming Indian currency it is essential that those on whom the responsibility rests should envisage the problem from its most difficult aspect. If they want to carry through successfully any reform, they must be prepared to surmount possible difficulties at their maximum. Such statistics as are available in regard to the amount of silver rupees in existence are fully given in the Commission's Report and appendices. The Finance Department's scheme was obliged to assume that the normal demand for rupees in India for purposes of ordinary circulation could not with absolute safety be put higher than 150 crores, and that the amount of coined rupees still in existence could not be safely put lower than 350 crores. It was recognised that these figures probably erred on the side of safety, and my own guess at the most probable figures would be that the amount of rupees still in existence probably does not exceed 325 crores and that not less than 200 crores are normally required or purposes of ordinary circulation in India. This would reduce the surplus to 125 crores. If these last figures are anything like accurate, 100 out of the 125 crores of surplus rupees are already in the Currency Reserve and the amount still hoarded in India is proportionately insignificant. But unfortunately we have no option but to work on the larger figures, and on that basis the final transition from a rupee standard to a gold standard can be made only with great caution and by gradual stages.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT SCHEME.

17. The root of the whole problem of Indian currency is the existence of a large quantity of silver rupees and the long continued habit of the people in India of treating them as the standard of value, as they were till 1893. As practical men we must recognise that the Finance Department's scheme involved too great risks to be suitable for immediate introductions. We should therefore view with a favourable eye the gold bullion standard recommended by the Commission. If it does not introduce a gold currency at once, and if it makes it probable that the date of the introduction of a gold currency will be postponed longer than was contemplated by the Finance Department's scheme, on the other hand it provides a method by which India can at once reach the gold standard, and, if further experience does not modify her present desire for a gold currency, we can in due time draft a gold currency on to the new standard and reach our aspiration of a gold currency standard more quickly than is practicably attainable by any other method. The gold bullion standard recommended by the Commission is really stage one of the Finance Department's scheme. It makes gold the sole standard of value and makes the currency of India absolutely convertible into gold, but it so arranges matters that, while gold will always be available in exchange for currency in India that gold will remain in the central reserves for use in supporting the exchange value of the currency, but will not go into circulation internally. India will retain complete freedom to buy gold in the market as at present and the bullion market will remain the ordinary source of supply for gold for non-currency purposes in India. The currency authority will not supplant the bullion market or be involved in supplying gold for ordinary internal demands for non-currency purposes. The Commission do not themselves think that it will be desirable to introduce a gold currency later on. They deprecate the use of gold in circulation in India and anywhere else. But the scheme is so devised as to enable India through her Legislature to convert the gold bullion standard into a gold currency standard with a gold coin available for circulation at some later date when the difficulties of transition from the present rupee standard to the new gold bullion standard have been fully surmounted. Meanwhile India is offered a currency system absolutely based on gold as the one standard of value and for practical purposes indistinguishable from the currency system in force in England to-day.

CHANGE FROM RUPEE STANDARD.

18. The essential change from past practice is that the rupee will cease to be the standard form of currency on which all other forms of legal tender depend for their convertibility. In place of this arrangement the silver rupee along with all other legal tender media of circulation will be convertible into specified amounts of gold bullion. This change is perhaps a little obscured by the fact that the unit of account under the Commission's scheme remains the rupee which both etymologically and historically connotes a silver rather than a gold standard. The real significance of the change can be brought out more clearly if we imagine the substitution of a new gold unit of account with a significant name in place of the rupee. Let us suppose, for example, that while adopting the whole of the Commission's proposals and retaining the unlimited legal tender privileges of the rupee and having no gold coin in circulation, we were to introduce a gold mohur of 8.4751 by 20 equal 169.5 grains of gold as the standard of value and the unit of account. It would not be necessary to coin an actual gold mohur or put it into circulation. The mohur would simply be there as a unit of account twenty times the present value of a rupee. It is a curious but I think a true observation which Spengler makes in his 'Decline of the Western World' that the use of full-value metallic coins is an anachronistic survival in present day western civilization. There is no more necessity for the multiplication of physical sovereigns or gold dollars in order to enable the sovereign and the gold dollar to perform their functions as standard of value and units of account than there is for a multiplication of physical yards or tons of metres in order to enable the yard, the ton and the metre to serve mankind as standards and measures.

DETHRONING THE RUPEE.

Coinage and the circulation of coined money were epoch-making inventions of an earlier civilization and the habit and practice have survived into modern times; but the essential purpose served by coins in olden times can be well or even better served to-day by a common unit of account and of value in terms of which all accounts are kept, all commercial exchanges carried on and all media of circulation which we require conveniently expressed. So in India we might imagine ourselves adopting as our unit of account and of value a mohur of 169.5 grains of gold. Our rupee would be just as the English shilling is in relation to the pound sterling (though unlike the English shilling the rupee has unlimited legal tender rights). 1|20th of a mohur; our 5-rupee notes could be expressed alternatively as 5 rupees or one-quarter of a mohur, and our 100-rupee notes as five mohurs, and so on. To adopt this change now would at this stage tend merely to confusion I fear. The Commission were rightly anxious to effect the transition which they advocated quietly and gradually and without violence. They were in a sense dethroning the rupee in so far as it had not already been dethroned in and since 1893, but they were anxious not to over-emphasise the change or to bring discredit on the rupee and thereby add to the considerable difficulties already being caused by the large return of surplus rupees into the Currency Reserve. My object in framing this imaginary picture is simply to bring out the inwardness of the change from a rupee to a gold standard.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S PROPOSAL.

19. The change in any case will not be altogether an easy one to carry through. Among other recommendations the Commission propose that when the Reserve Bank notes come into existence they should not be promise to pay so many rupee as the existing Government currency notes are, but should be notes purporting to represent a specified value in terms of rupees just as the English 1 £ and .0s. notes represent specified values in terms of sterling. The new Bank notes would then no longer carry an obligation on the part of the currency authority to give silver rupees in exchange in all circumstances, though the Commission are careful to lay down the condition that the currency authority must be under an obligation to provide at all times all the silver rupees needed for legitimate purposes of circulation. This proposal has been subjected to criticism in some quarters as involving risk of destroying confidence in the notes. This criticism is important and great care will be needed in handling the matter. The change proposed is in essence nothing more than a change of legal status which will be imperceptible in practice. The change is logically necessitated by the theory of the new currency system which makes gold the one and only standard of value. The position under which a note printed on paper has been convertible into a note printed on silver has in fact been a somewhat strange one for many years past.

CHANGE UNDER NEW PROPOSALS.

Under the new proposals of the Commission it will be logically very absurd to maintain the right of all other forms of legal tender to convertibility into silver rupees, seeing that the essence of the system is that all forms of legal tender including the silver rupee depend for their value in exchange solely upon their absolute right of convertibility into gold. In practice there is no reason why the change should not pass unnoticed. There will be an ample supply of silver rupees which the currency authority will be only too ready to utilise in the first decade of the new system. Everyone will still be able to get silver rupees as often and in as large quantities as he desires in exchange for other forms of legal tender. It is to be hoped that fears of what might and will not in fact happen will not be allowed to impede the adoption of this proposal, for it is of the essence of the Commission's scheme that the transition from a rupee standard to a gold standard which has been in process for 33 years should at last be completed, and that the new Indian currency system should slough off at last all the remains of the old skin belonging to its monometallic silver standard period.

THE TRANSITION.

The transition will not be completed so long as the currency authority remains burdened with an obligation to provide silver rupees on demand in unlimited quantities. It was this obligation which played havoc with the Indian currency system in 1917, and started the troubles which we are still trying to end, and so long as it remains it will upset any conceivable standard. You may have a standard absolutely safeguarded against other risks, but if this obligation remains, it will revert automatically to the old monometallic silver standard, when once the rupee becomes more valuable as bullion than as coin. A further important point is that so long as the obligation remains, it is difficult to place a reasonably low limit on the amount of silver rupees which may be kept in the currency reserves, and to frame suitable rules for the reserves of the kind required to ensure the convertibility of the currency of India into gold, if upon those reserves there

(Continued on next page).

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## GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

is also placed the out-of-date obligation to convert that currency into silver rupees.

ESSENCE OF COMMISSIONS PROPOSALS.

20. The essence of the Commission's proposals for a gold bullion standard is, as I have said, that all forms of legal tender in India should be absolutely convertible into gold bullion. They have rejected the idea of introducing a gold coin into circulation immediately on grounds which I think we must recognise as conclusive. The right of convertibility into gold had therefore to be given in such a way as to ensure that on the one hand there should be no risk of the currency of India falling below or rising above its gold value; in other words, that the right of convertibility should be automatically operative; and that on the other hand the currency authority should not be drained of the gold which it holds for currency purposes and forced to supply at the expense ultimately of the tax-payer gold ordinarily supplied for non-currency purposes in India by the bullion market. The Commission have solved this problem by the adoption of two interesting devices. One of these is as old as Ricardo who advocated it more than a century ago and is in actual operation in England to-day, the device of fixing a limit of 400 oz. of gold as the minimum quantity which the holder of legal tender can demand as of right in exchange for his currency from the currency authority. This leaves it to the market to attend to the retail demand for gol while absolutely assuring the hoer of currency the exchange value of his holding in relation to gold; whether for external or for internal purposes. It is this provision which finally differentiates the gold, bullion standard from the gold exchange standard. It is not sterling or dollars or the currency of any other country whatever that is the standard of value for India: that standard is gold and gold alone.

AN INGENIOUS DEVICE.

21. The second device adopted by the Commission is an ingenious one, and so far as I know, it is their own discovery. If the currency authority were required at all times to give 400 oz. of gold in exchange for an equivalent in legal tender at par, whatever the rate of exchange between the rupee and other gold standard currencies, it would be the cheapest market for gold in India for non-currency purposes at all times when the rate of exchange was below the gold import point. Either therefore it would have to try and keep the rate of exchange permanently at the gold import point, which would be undesirable in many ways, and would certainly tend to keep money tight in India, or it would have continually to import gold for non-currency requirements at the expense of the taxpayer and to the detriment of the effective working of th Indian gold bullion market. The Commission therefore propose that the price charged for gold by the currency authority should include an allowance for the cost of importing gold, and should be so fixed as to set the currency authority free from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes. There would be no charge if exchange were at the gold import point, the point at which the currency authrity would be naturally importing gold for monetary purposes.

MEANING OF THE PROVISION.

I need not go into the details of the calculations; they are given in full in the first schedule to the Report. All that is important is that we should understand the essential meaning of this provision. It is simply this: The currency authority will be statutorily required to hold reserves sufficient to enable it in all circumstances to sell gold for export when the rate of exchange falls to the point of which export of gold is required in order to maintain the fixed equation of 8.4751 grains of gold per rupee, that is, to the gold export point, roughly 1s. 5 25/32d. per rupee, and to import gold and buy gold otherwise imported whenever exchange rises to the point at which the import of gold is required to prevent the rupee from rising beyond the equivalent of 8.4751 grains per rupee, that is, to the gold import point, or roughly 1s. 6 3/16d. per rupee. The currency authority will buy gold tendered to it at any time by giving one rupee for every 8.4751 grains offered, but it will not be compelled to sell gold for non-currency purposes at a rate which throws upon the taxpayer any portion of the expenses of import.

22. There devices are open to no objection if we accept the view, as I think we must, that the immediate introduction of a gold currency standard involves too great risks and is not in India's interests. For very similar reasons the circulation of the sovereign and half sovereign as legal tender in India cannot be permitted during the period of inauguration of the gold bullion standard. The place for gold in this system is in the reserves. When and if the time comes for the introduction of a gold currency in India and the conversion of the gold bullion standard into a gold currency standard, it will in any case probably prove preferable to mint a special gold coin, say, a gold mohur of twenty rupees, rather than to retain as legal tender a coin which represents a very inconvenient fraction in terms of rupees.

GOLD SAVING CERTIFICATES.

23. I need not stop to-day to discuss at length the proposal for introducing Gold Saving certificates. They are designed to encourage saving and at the same time to give ocular proof of the reality of the gold standard. I am afraid the proposal to make the certificates payable in one tola bars will be found to offer undue facilities for dishonest practices, and it may be difficult also to offer a rate of interest higher than, say, 3 per cent. if, as I think would be desirable, the certificates are to be issued free of income-tax and super tax and without any limit on the amount which may be held by any one individual. These, however, are details which can well be left for later consideration.

24. An important recommendation is the proposal for the amalgamation of the Gold Standard and the Paper Currency Reserves. I may perhaps be allowed to refer the studious to my memorandum which appears as appendix VII for a full statement of the case for reform. The anomalous position of the rupee as at once a note printed on silver and a coin with unlimited legal tender privileges into which all other forms of legal tender are convertible has probably been responsible for the long continuance of the unsatisfactory separation between the reserves whose functions are or ought to be indistinguishable. It, will, I think, be universally agreed that the amalgamation of the two reserves and their subjection to a single set of statutory rules will be a great improvement on the present division into two reserves, one of which, the Gold Standard Reserve, has hitherto been subject to no kind of statutory control.

(To Be Continued.)

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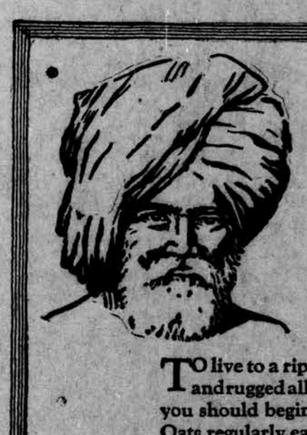

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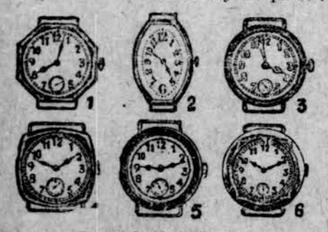


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